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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,927—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... ,, 2 8
Third do. .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, the foregoing or any order, weather permitting. Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH, AND JEDDAH.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	,, 360	,, 220		,, 80	
Port Said	,, 380	,, 210		,, 90	
Messina	,, 500	,, 310		,, 140	
Naples	,, 500	,, 310		,, 140	
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140	
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350		,, 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880. about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. }
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	Noml. H.P.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	,,	500
Marseilles and Genoa	,,	450
Naples	,,	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at the Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 12 noon, a quantity of files, augers, chisels, screw-jacks, platform scales, wire rope, wire rigging of barges, corrugated iron sheets, brass borings, paint, firewood, broken sheet glass, empty boxes, cases, casks, cupboards, &c., &c.

By order,
A. SMYTHE, Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 10th September 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GILBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despached as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
s.s. KAISAR-I-HIND	4083	700	R. Methven	18th Sept.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th ,,
s.s. POONA	3130	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	9th ,,
s.s. THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	16th ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd ,,
s.s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	A. W. Adamson	30th ,,

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th ,,
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEE SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

THE new steamer PESHWA will sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 16th September, taking cargo for RANGOON.

She has fine accommodation for FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

For particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & Co.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations.
21, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

2 Cases Lady's French Shoes.
2 ,, Hams and bacons.
2 ,, Colored Prints.
2 ,, Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, Grey Dhoties.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th Sept. 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A celebrated model of an English Hunting Horse in full size, suitable for saddler and harness maker.

A quantity or English leather machine beltings of different sizes.

A Mahogany Cottage Piano.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th Sept. 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of J. Maclean, Esq., the valuable and handsome teakwood Madras pattern household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a pair of fast trotting black Australian horses, a fast trotting bay Australian mare, &c., &c., the property of R. G. Walton, Esq., proceeded to Europe. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplatedware, such as vegetable dishes, epergne ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, and eggstands, presentation cup, bread basket, waiters, breakfast companions, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, in mahogany case, 12 pair dessert knives and forks with mother-o'-pearl handles, double-branched table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., single barrelled saloon rifle sword, dagger, &c., very handsome teakwood French polished pattern household furniture, such as a telescope diningtable, sideboard with mirror, whatnot Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, rich Brussel's carpets, 2, 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich table ornament stands, lady's davenport, iron four post bedsteads, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 pair of handsome fast-trotting black Australian horses.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Australian mare.
Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, opposite to Sir Sassoon's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crokery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass-bound grand piano by Collard and Collard, especially made to order, first-rate picture and oleograph, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, foot of Harkness, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate oil-painting and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of W. H. Middleton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M., on the same day.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 194 of 1879.

Motilal Hurgowandas, of Thana, Hindu inhabitant, temporarily residing at Bombay .... Plaintiff
vs.
Hemchund Futtichund, Hindoo residing at Baroda, in the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar .. Defendant

Pursuant to the decree made by this Honourable Court in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of June, 1880, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September 1880, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following jewellery :—

1. One Necklace called Kanthi, of 94 large pearls with 22 red and 20 green rubies.
2. One Necklace called Galpato, of 60 pearls set with 39 diamonds.
3. One Necklace called Chbado or Mangal Soot, or 450 small and 15 large pearls set with 10 green and 5 red rubies and 5 diamonds with a Muka, set with diamonds and 2 large green rubies.
4. Pearl Necklace, also called Chbado or Mangal Soot, of 602 pearls set with two diamonds Makas having a large green ruby between them with two bunches set with diamonds and rubies.
5. Necklace or Kanthi of stones representing the 9 planets.
6. One large loose ruby (red).

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th September.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ITALIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Glasgow and Liverpool, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of 22nd instant, for PRINTING a portion of the Company's FORMS and BOOKS from the date of acceptance of tender up to the end of 1881.

Samples can be seen on application at the Company's offices in Church Gate Street.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 13th September 1880.

NOTICE.

In *Re* the INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X of 1866, and in *Re* the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, under the Supervision of the High Court of Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive WRITTEN OFFERS at the registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, up to NOON on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the purchase by PRIVATE CONTRACT (subject to the sanction of the High Court) of the building known as the HYDRAULIC PRESS BUILDING, situate in the Marine Street, Fort. It is a large, well built and very commodious building, measuring about 2,090 square yards and having two upper floors, and very suitable for godown or such other purposes.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made to him.

L. N. BANAJI,
September 13th, 1880. Liquidator.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIFICS FOR ASTHMA.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Espic's Cigarettes, per box	1 8
Grimault's Cannabis Indica Cigarettes, per box	1 4
Himrod's Cure for Asthma, per tin	3 8
Toy's Anti-asthmatic Cigarettes per box	1 12
Savory and Moore's Datura Tatula Cigarettes, per box	2 4
Do. do. for smoking, per box	1 12

REMEDIES FOR COUGHS

and Affections of the Chest.

	Rs. a.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, per packet	0 12
Black Currant Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Browne's Bronchial Troches, per box	0 12
Camphor Pills, per bottle	0 12
Chlorate of Potash Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Delectable Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Churchill's Syrups, per bottle	3 0
Codliver Oils, Treacher's, Moller's, De Jongh's, and Fox's.	
Cooper's Sinapine Tissue, per packet	0 12
Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir, per bottle .... 1 4 &	3 0
Ford's Balsam of Horehound, per bottle .... 1 4 &	2 0
Grimault's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	2 0
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	3 0
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam, per bottle	0 12
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, per bottle	0 14
Pancreatic Emulsion, per bottle	1 8
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, per bottle	0 12
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves, per tin	1 4
Roche's Embrocation, per bottle	3 0
Treacher's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Treacher's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	1 8
Wilkinson's Bronchio Thoracic Lozenges, per bottle	1 12

Inhalers, Respirators, Lung Protectors, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—The Rooms are clean, airy and cool, the Proprietor most obliging and attentive, the food good and charges moderate.—R. M. BRUCE, Colonel, 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

WANTED, an ENGINEER to Superintend the setting of Boilers and erection of Engines. Apply A. B., care of this Paper.

AMERICAN Peaches, Apricots, Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Minced Collops, Turkey and Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Roast Turkey, Halibut, &c. BOLTON & Co.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh batch of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES in great variety. DORABJEE COOVERJEE MAJOO, No. 1, Ash Lane.

FOR SALE.—Just received a small consignment of CARLSBERG BEER in Cases of 6 dozen Pints. Rupees 15 per Case. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

GINGERALE, by Cantrell and Cochrane, Rs. 3 per doz., including lemonade bottles, for sale at Sorabjee Rustomjee Sons (KING JOHN), Borah Bazaar Street.

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes for a re-engagement as GOVERNESS or COMPANION in November. Highest Testimonials. Address "M. E.," *Observer* Office, Colombo, Ceylon.

THE ADVERTISER can recommend a European maid servant to assist a lady with children on the voyage to England. Apply for information to Mrs. CLARK, St. Paul's Church Parsonage, Poona.

WANTED a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

WANTED a GENTLEMAN able to manage the BUSINESS of a CONTRACTOR. He should have some knowledge of ENGINEERING. Good security required. Apply to "Contractor," care of this Paper.

LOST or STOLEN between NAGPADA and GRANT ROAD, on SATURDAY night, 11th instant. A Gold Lady's Keyless WATCH by Atkinson, No. 16192. Any one finding the same will receive a reward of Rs. 20. Apply, H. FRAMJI, Crosskey Hotel, Grant Road.

FOR SALE, a SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by SCHIEDMAYER & SHOIVE. Rs. 300. A BILLIARD TABLE, 9 ft. by 4½ ft. Cues, Balls, Marking board. Top to make into a Table. Rs. 200. Apply "N. J.," care of this Paper.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Full Grand Piano, by BROADWOOD & SONS, in first rate order. The hammers were refelted in May last by Messrs. Soundy & Co. Price, Rs. 700. For particulars apply to E. GILES, Esq., 21, Staff Lines, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, the Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Ear Rings.
Silver Jewellery.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.

Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Caskets.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.

Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh Dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.

Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statuary.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.

Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn Tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.

Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.

Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	Rs.	25	0	0
In Hunting cases	,,	30	0	0
In Half-Hunting cases	,,	35	0	0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years'good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessee and Manager ...... T. P. HUDSON.

A REVOLUTION IN AMUSEMENTS.

IMMEDIATE AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE
PARTY.

THE MONARCHS OF MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MELODY.
For a short season only, as other engagements prevent possibility of return.

10 DISTINCTIVE FEATURES 10

Each embodying the extreme of refined minstrelsy BY LADY AND GENTLEMEN ENTERTAINERS.

Each entirely unlike anything ever seen before, whose success throughout the United States, California, and Australasia has been unprecedented.

☞ *READ OUR TABLET OF GENIUS.* ☜

Miss VENA DE GAY,
the Greatest Lady Violinist in the world.
Miss MARIE BURTON,
Miss ADA MAVEN,
Miss MILLY NORTON,
Miss FLORIE DE GAY,
Mr. CHARLES HODLY,
Mr. EDWARD GLOVER,
And your Old Favourite,
Mr. TOMMY HUDSON.

The above GALAXY of TALENT will present one of the most NOVEL AND INTERESTING PERFORMANCES ever introduced into India.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co. Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. SANTLY, Business Manager.

ERUST KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments, a stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES best quality Patent Manillas, Hemp Oiled and Unoiled, Europe Hemp Tarred, Coir Oiled and Unoiled, Lines, Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes, under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For prices and further information apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM, & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber as a Director in the room of Mr. Charles Douglas, retired.
4.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Naorojee Jehangeer Gamudia, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 13th September to 25th September, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

At the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held for the purpose, under Articles, of determining for the future the number of Directors.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.
Bombay, 6th September, 1880.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, catttle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, and CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, and DRESS SUITS, Overcoats and Dressing Gowns. Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs, of the best Fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns.

FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.
LATEST FASHIONS.
EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES.

An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits, Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Monsoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; and EAST STREET, next to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & CO., POONA.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45	FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases :—death may occur before the intended provision is made :—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
Head Office :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 22nd September.

TOM. LeMESURIER,
Hon. Secy. Ball Committee.
Poona, September 9th.

RIPON GOLD MINING Co., Ld.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES in the above Company can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,

Direct from the Garden.

Annfield mixture .... per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed .... ,, As. 10

Address, stating railway station,
ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.

N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 266 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the TANNA WATER WORKS.

Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 25th August 1880.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45, First, and Rs. 18, 2nd class, from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 29th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office
Madras, 17th August 1880.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under :—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10 ; Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUN POWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
	½ do.	10	do.
F	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
[illegible] No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

FRASER AND MILLER,

CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

WE are now able to supply RUSTON, PROCTOR, & Co.'s celebrated Portable and Stationary Engines, Flour, and Mortar Mills, Sawing and Mining Machinery.

Prices and Photographs on application.

We are AGENTS to the PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, and have in stock all their Alloys and Rolled Sheets for Valves.

FOR SALE a complete Oil Mill, nearly new, with four Steel Cylinders, Presses, Engine, Boiler, and all necessaries complete, for immediate work, by SAMUELSON & CO., OF HULL.

Several good and second-hand Boilers, Engines, Cotton Presses, and Pumps.

Estimates and plans given for Roofs, Girders, or any description of Iron Works.

NOTICE.

ROBERT DONALD CAIRNS, Esq., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the ESTATE of ROBERT DONALD CAIRNS, late Agent in Bombay of the Oriental Bank Corporation, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 10th day of July, 1880, and PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED on the 13th day of August, 1880, by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LEE SANDS and JAMES HAY, both of Bombay, Esquires, Executors of the said Will, are required on or before TUESDAY, the 21st day of Sept., 1880, to send to the said Executors either at the office of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or at the offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Rampart Row, Bombay, the particulars of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Executors will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS, or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the CONTRACT for the supply of 250,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT, required for the use of the TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry at NOON on the 6th OCTOBER 1880, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorised Agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into before the Commercial Agent.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of the deposit, parties, who fail to execute the agreement, will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the re-sale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in 8 lots, 7 of which will be of 30,000 each, and the 8th of 40,000 maunds. But if the parties present at the sale so wish it, the Government will have no objection to put up the whole quantity for *one* or *both* of the Ports specified below as one or two whole lots.

7. The salt will be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns as noted in the margin, and all charges until the salt reaches the Godowns will have to be borneby the Contractor.

Maunds.
210,000 at Alleppey.
40,000 at Monambum.
250,000

8. The delivery shall commence immediately after contract, and shall be completed before the end of April, 1881

9. The salt will have to be removed in bags from the Bombay Works, and brought and landed also in bags. These bags will be returned to the owners after the salt has been stored.

10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the way bridge and counting 82¼ English lbs. to one Indian maund, and at Monambum by passing them over the weighing machines graduated in maunds and seers.

11. The public are hereby informed that the Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty (except 3 pies per maund, which will not be refunded); and the following Rules will now obtain and they must be strictly complied with :

(a) On entering into contracts, the Contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and signature of the Commercial Agent, specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.

(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the Contractor to export, free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each vessel will be marked on the face of the certificate in the possession of the Contractor, and of the duplicate, and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d) Immediately after the salt is delivered the Commercial Agent will ascertain if the whole quantity shipped has been landed. If not, he will levy upon the deficient quantity the full export duty of Rs. 2-8 annas. Thus no allowance for wastage will be made.

(e). After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case that full duty at Rs. 2-8 annas has been recovered from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f). This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within two months at the latest from the date of shipment.

(g) Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of Rs. 15 per 100 maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

12. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

13. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied, and all salt of inferior quality will be rejected.

14. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

15. Any further information can be had on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE, Commercial Agent,
Travancore Government.
Cmmercial Office, Alleppey, 30th July, 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13.

WE have had extreme quietness in every branch of business to-day, and there is scarcely a movement to notice in our various markets. From home, there is little new in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday, which we have not already reported. The money market is unchanged, and there is no alteration in the stocks usually quoted, Consols still standing at 97¾, French Rentes at 120½, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80⅝ for Fours and 87⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are still quoted at previous rates; Linseed is quieter with a decline of 6d. in Calcutta to arrive, Rapeseed firmer, Brown Calcutta ex-warehouse being quoted 6d. higher, Wheat is partially 6d. per quarter lower.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes during the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 1,18,620
Do. do. .. Branches	Dec.	42,583
Other Deposits	Dec.	1,65,193
Government Securities	Dec.	1,77,956
Loans	Inc.	4,63,497
Bills Discounted	Inc.	6,31,520
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	1,50,560
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	11,06,678

The increase in the demand for accommodation shown by these figures, can scarcely be taken as altogether a healthy sign. In all probability it is due more to the present slackness in imports than to any increase of activity in exports, and we must yet look for even greater ease in Money before our export trade makes itself felt, which, after all, is the main employment for the funds of the bank.

EXCHANGE.—With no change in the value of Bar Silver in London, and only quiet accounts from Calcutta, the market to-day has undergone no quotable alteration. If anything the turn has been easier, but not so much so as to warrant lower quotations. We give closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 8 3-32d.	..
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	..
Credits	3	1s. 8 11-32d.	..
Documents	3	1s. 8¾d.	..
Francs	3	2·15½	..

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are firm and there are still few sellers. To quote rates are partially 1-16 higher, say, Fours, Rs. 96 5-16 to ⅜; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 ⅜ to 7-16.

SHARES continue firm, and Spinning and Weaving Companies still tend upwards, the leading companies being again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher. Bank and Press shares are all unchanged, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 in Port Cannings.

COTTON.—In Old Crop ready there is no change to notice, but the universally favourable reports now being received regarding the growing, render speculative sellers much more willing to operate, and notwithstanding the tenor of Liverpool advices, prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower at Rs. 215 for Akote and Rs. 226 for Broach, March delivery. Buyers, however, evince no inclination to operate.

SEEDS.—Linseed remains unaltered at Rs. 6-14 per cwt., supplies being insignificant. Rapeseed is quite nominal at Rs. 6 for Guzerat.

WHEAT is dull with no buyers at Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 per candy, these rates showing a loss on home quotations.

FREIGHTS are unaltered, but there is some talk of another steamer taking the Liverpool berth.

PIECE GOODS are, if anything, a shade better. Although there has been no general rainfall in the North-West, showers and a rainy appearance are reported from Cawnpore, and dealers now look forward to an improved demand setting in after the holidays.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. Buyers still hold aloof, but there are no sellers at anything like current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	270

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	660
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Bo. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,200
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	1,925
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	50	440
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	105
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	39
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	625
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	980
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	525
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	95
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	15	530
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s.	1,900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. W. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	30	710
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	625
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	400
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	505
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	625
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	960
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	775
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	535
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,400
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,265
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,150
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,075
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	650
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	250
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,010xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	965
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50½	690

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	A140 B130
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire-Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	855xd
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	700
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	10	135

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th September as compared with the statement issued on the 4th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 4. Rs.	Sept. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,18,467	28,99,847
Do. do. at Branches	8,35,685	7,93,102
Other Deposits	2,43,75,515	2,42,10,322
Post Bills	18,052	17,703
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,07,554	4,52,287
	4,09,55,273	4,05,73,261
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	55,31,802	53,53,846
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,76,829	11,35,448
Loans, on Security of do	54,87,029	59,50,526
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,832	5,971
ills Discounted	86,27,106	92,58,626
Stamps	3,041	2,998
Read Stock ....Rs, 5,44,374		
Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000		
	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,76,496	7,25,916
Cash and Currency Notes	1,89,17,234	1,78,10,556
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,09,55,273	4,05,73,261

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·688
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·2
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NNW, WNW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	317
Fall of Rain*	0·34
Total fall during month	8·60
" " " year	52·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	2·39

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Ganjam, 356 tons, Captain J. M. Cogrel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (17th August.), with a cargo of 6,000 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adum Sedick.

THE B. I. S. Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,045 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hajee S. Vully, Mahomed two children and friends, one Inspector and one clerk, and 205 deck.

THE barque Charter Oak, 963 tons, Captain E. Staples, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Newyork (27th April.), with a cargo of 31,023 cases kerosine oil, 300 boxes sarsaparilla, 500 cases turpentine, and 400 barrels rosin. The vessel is consigned to Joseph Soares.

THE Anchor Line steamer Italia, 1,452 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Glasgow, 10th August and Liverpool 14th, with the following passengers :—Mrs. Darling, two children, and ayah, Mrs. Jancouski and child, Mr. J. W. Scott and six children. The Italia brought the following cargo :—3,140 packages piece goods 758 bales twist, 69 packages iron sheets, 100 iron pipes, 250 iron weights, 333 iron plates, 30 bundles and 1089 bars iron, 1,932 packages iron hoops, 100 cases tinplates, 20 packages iron, 9 cases clocks, 14 cases wine, 50 cases copper, 10 cases thread, 400 casks beer, 54 cases soap, 55 cases tobacco, 50 cases brass, 134 casks nails, 238 packages steel, 1 package glassware, 200 casks clay, 50 pigs lead, 1,673 plates spelter, 24 packages colors and paints, 113 packages wine and spirit, 100 packages varnish, 100 packages acid, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,559 tons, Captain Robert Methven, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Australia and China, with Australian and China Mail, with the following passengers :—From Melbourne to Brindisi.—Mr. Whitehead. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting (Jr.) Miss and Master Whiting, Mr. Pidcock. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Stratford, and Mr. Luming. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Mr. L. Gray. From Glenelg to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Duffied infant and nurse, and Miss Hamilton. From King George Sound.—Messrs Jones (Two). From Shanghai. Mr. R. Toeg. From Hongkong.—Mr. Tata and servant, and Mr. Talati. From Singapore.—Mr. Essabhoy. From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Messrs Van de Gray (Two), Miss Burlow, Miss Martin. Mr. Glover, and Mr. Holly. From Galle to Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs W. S. Thomas. From Sydney to Southampton.—Mrs. and three Misses Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Travert and Infant, three Masters and three Master Travert, and Mr. W. L. Crowe. She brought the following cargo :—From Melbourne.—1 package plants, 1 package wearing appoarels, and 1 box gold coins. From Sydney.—23 packages goods. From Galle—1 package specie. From Singapore.—30 packages silk. From Hongkong.—359 packages silk, 1 package tea. 5 packages sundries, 51 packages silk and silk piecegoods, 60 cases silk piecegoods, 2 boxes gold leaves 4 boxes gold, 5 packages specie, and 1 box silverware. From Shanghai.—268 packages silk, 6 packages silk waste, 1 package samples of tea, 485 packages tea, and 2 boxes gold.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Methven	Sydney, Aug 14.
	Italia (s)	Knox	Glasgow, Aug 10.
	Charter Oak	Staples	Newyork, April 27.
13	Ganjam	Cogrel	Mauritius, Aug 17.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Sirdhana (s)	Ker	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.

" Kaiser-i-Hind, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

9 Reporter..........Ward ......Liverpol, May 13.

Indian Empire....Watson ....Aden, Aug 9.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 9—Steamer Shahzada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.

10 Himalaya (s)....... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.

9 Madura (s)........ Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Himalaya, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, Sept 10 :—From Penang—Mr Bonner. From Rangoon Mr C E Kelway, Mrs Langley, Mrs Smith, Mrs Buchaman and 6 children.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chindwara, for Calcutta and Northern Ports, Sept 10 :—For Coconada—Mrs R Norton, Mrs and Miss Bilderbeck and Major Porteous For Calcutta—Mr D W Reinhard.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisir-i-Hind s—14 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 106 cases aloes and 14 cases chundroos, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 176 cases tea, 152 bales senna, 9 robbins chillies, 33 bales hides and skins, 10 cases ginger, 34 bales coir yarn 49 packages coffee 130 bales cotton, 748 packages gutta percha and 5 packages indigo, P and O S N Co, 45 cases ginger and 115 bags coffee, Allimahamed Kassum; 34 cwts horns, Ruzubally Allyruzy; 10 bales hides and 48 cwts horns, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 14 bales hide and skins, Ramanbhoy Russoolbhoy; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee; 14 bags hides and skins, Valjee Laljee; 10 bales hides, Natha Essa; 14 bales skins, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 50 bales hide skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 78 packages mother-o'-pearl shells, Vusandass Purushram; 155 packages mother-o'-pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co; 6 bales hides, P. Eduljee.

FOR VENICE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—388 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s—6 bags bedellium and 1 case fishmaws, Bundally Sewjee; 106 bags asphlate, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 60 bags asphlate, Allana Munjee; 160 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 34 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 37 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 50 bales twist, M S Gubbay and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 14.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

77-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Aspundiarjee Khodadad.

132-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Jumsetjee Cursetjee Boyce.

59-78—Ardesir and H—Hasombhai Seydna Abdool Cadur—Nuzmoodin and another vs Tyabally Lookmanjee

205-80—In person—Essoofally Sumsoodin vs Abdool Hoosein Habutbhoy.

260-80—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosein Adumbhoy vs Muggon Munsookh and others—J C Cama, and M M Munshi.

362-80—Khunderao M—Khoja Hasunbhoy Baloobhoy vs Khoja Nathoo Goolam Hoosein—R M Sayani.

Long Causes.

462-79—Smith and F—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Doongersey Tejpall and others—H C and L, M and G, and C, L and O—Part heard.

474-79—H W Payne—Hajee Kulfan Ruttonsee vs Ebrahim Currim and others—Crawford and B.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

428-79—H C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Coy—Crawford and B Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

316-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs Ruckmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, Mr H J Sparks, Comsr of the Lucknow Divn, to officiate as Judicial Comsr of Oudh.

Mr J Quinn, Depy Comsr, Hardoi, to officiate as Comsr of the Lucknow Divn, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H J Sparks, or until further orders.

Mr H H Butts, Sub-Judge, Fyzabad, to officiate as Depy Comsr, Hardoi, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr J B Thomson, Offig Joint Magte, Allahabad, to officiate as Cant Magte, Allahabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Major T J Quin, or until further orders.

Mr Insp J Bowder, of the Bareilly district police, to hold charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Bareilly, during the absence, on leave, of Major G F I Graham.

Mr E A Mumford, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lucknow, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Lucknow, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G. Y. Low.

Mr Inspector A Cornelius, of the Lucknow district police, to officiate as Asst Dist Supt of Police, Lucknow, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E A Mumford, or until further orders.

Under section 3, Act II. of 1869, Mr J E Gill, Asst Magte, Muttra, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr R S Aikman, on ceasing to officiate as Magte and Collr, from Aligarh to Agra.

Mr T F O'Meara, Resident Engineer, Chandausi, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to be invested with the powers of a Magte of the 2nd class, for the trial, without reference by the Magte of the district, of offences committed on the line of railway or on the railway premises in the Budaun and Bulandshahr districts.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 8.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. dated the 21st Aug page 432, it is notified that Lieut Genl Sir F. S. Roberts, K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., having arrived at Kandahar has, as senior officer, assumed command of the troops there and on the line of communication.

2. With the sanction of Govt, the whole force under the command of Sir F. Roberts will be styled the "Southern Afghanistan Field Force," and will be divided as follows :—

1st Divn, under the command of Lieut Genl J. M. Primrose, C. S. I.

2nd Divn, under the command of Major Genl R. Phayre, C. B.

3rd (Kabul-Kandahar) Divn, under the command of Major Genl J. Ross, C. B.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieut Lawrence Charles Dundas, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, dated 29th July 1880.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Lieut Charles Theodore Becker to be Inst of Musketry, vice Dandridge, promoted, subject to the approval of H R H the Field Marshal Comd'g-in-Chief, dated 21st June 1880.

Lieut Col W. S. A. Lockhart, Bengal Irfy, is, on return from field service, posted to Umbala for general duty.

Lieut O. Rowe, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Peshawar for duty with No. 10 Batty 11th Bgade R A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Persian at the stations and on the dates specified below, in accordance with G. O. 102 of 1880 :—

Kabul, 30th July—Major H M Pratt, 5th Punjab Infy; Captain M N G Kane, 2nd Foot; Captain C C Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavy; Lieut the Hon M G Talbot, R E; Lieut H W Hughes, Corps of Guides; and Surg H Hamilton, M D, Indian Medl. Dept.

Safed Sung, 9th August—Captain C H Hamilton, R A, and Lieut W G Mansel, 8th N I.

Jellalabad, 24th August—Lieut H J W Jerome and C Hoskyns, R E.

With the sanction of Govt the name of Native Medical Pupil Nazeer Uddin, of the Agra Medical School, admitted into the service by G G O No 841 of 1876, is struck off the list of the Subordinate Medical Department.

With the sanction of Govt the following order is confirmed :—

Kuram Field Force order, dated the 18th Nov 1879, appointing Captain A H S Neill, Central India Horse, to be Aide-de-camp to Major Genl J Watson, C B, V C, commanding the Force, with effect from the 5th Nov 1879.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 25th May, appointing Lieut H V Cowan, R A, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl J Hills, C B, V C, commanding the division, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 21st idem.

Northern Afghanistan Field Force Division order, by Major Genl J Hills, C B, V C, dated the 25th Aug 1880, confirming Lieut H V Cowan, R A, in his officiating appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Major Genl Commanding, vice Captain S D Barrow, permitted to proceed to Peshawar to rejoin his regiment.

13th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 4th Aug, appointing Lieut J H Watson to officiate as Instr in Musketry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from that date, vice Lieut H F Lane, proceeding to England, on leave on medical certificate.

2-1st Foot—Battn order, dated the 25th Aug, appointing Lieut H J Goold-Adams, Asst Instr in Musketry, with effect from that date, vice Captain F de L Morison, appointed Offg Station Staff Officer at Nowshera.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col A H Davidson, (11th Brigade,) to remain in England for one month, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to that officer in G O C C of the 8th May 1880, page 271.

6th Native Infantry—Lieut L M Boileau, (Staff Corps,) to Simla, from the 19th August to the 19th Sept, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMALE—September 8th, at Bombay, John Smale, Superintendent, Main Salt Works, Kharaghora, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURN—September 8th, at Alipore, the wife of A. G. Burn, Lieutenant and Adjutant XIVth Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

STEPHENSON—September 7th, at Hassan, the wife of W. P. Stephenson, Manager, Mysore Coffee Company, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NAWAB OF BUNGUSH—August 22nd, near Kohat, of abscess of the liver, Khan Bahadur Bahdur Sher Khan, Nawab of Bungush.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. B.—Shall appear.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1880.

AMONG the more promising results of Mr. Griffin's policy were Muski Alam's adhesion to Abdul Rahman's cause and his son's appointment to high office in the new Amir's service. Sour and crabbed as the old priest appears to be, he has displayed throughout his country's troubles a certain quality of honesty and high-mindedness somewhat rare in an Afghan. His withdrawal from the Ghazni party, shortly after the repulse of Mahomed Jan's hosts at Sherpur, was by no means actuated by jealousy of that leader, as some supposed, but rather by resentment against the blackguardism of Mahomed's followers. The great personal influence of Muski Alam, to which the December risings were in a large measure owing, survived in a negative form, so to speak, after the Moulvi's retirement; and there can be no doubt that the present settlement of the Afghan question would have been a more formidable task than Mr. Griffin found it, had Muski Alam resisted the claims of the new Pretender. As it was, Muski Alam declared for Abdul Rahman, as soon as he knew for certain that the Sirdar was the British favourite. He did it because he thought that, under the circumstances, the impending arrangement seemed more hopeful than any other which could be suggested. And he has stuck to his resolution ever since. Abdul Rahman reciprocates the compliment by continuing to old Muski his State pension, and maintaining young Muski in his berth.

The above being the plain facts of the case, we were not a little surprised at the statement made by an up-country paper, to the effect that Muski Alam had joined Ayoub Khan. We are told that he deserted on the very day, (6th August,) or the day after that on which Mr. Lepel Griffin telegraphed to Government the gratifying news, that he had just received a friendly letter from Muski Alam and another from Mahomed Jan. We are not informed whether Mahomed also ran off at the same time, but are assured that "he is in the neighbourhood of Ghazni, taking sides against our Russo-Afghan protégé, to wit, the new Amir. So our informant considers Mr. Griffin's telegram a "grim" joke. Why "grim,"—even if the writer's politics were less questionable than his style? Nor is it quite easy to understand how anyone carefully following the development of events in Afghanistan could have blundered into the impression that Muski Alam had allied himself with the Herati faction. Perhaps an excuse for the error may be found in the confusion of names. We have heard of Musa Jans and Musa Khans, Mahomed this and Mahomed that—*mendici, mimæ, balatrones, hoc genus omne*—all making their way to the camp of the Herati chief; and our friend Muski, the Peter the Hermit of the Afghans, may have been confounded with them. We confess, however, to some uncertainty, as regards Mahomed Jan's movements. It is at least certain that until very recently he had wholly abstained from hostilities, overt or otherwise, against Abdul Rahman. Indeed, after the latest information respecting him we shall be surprised if it turns out that he has been actively engaged on Ayoub's side. We are rather inclined to believe that Mahomed Jan is still in or near the neighbourhood of Kabul, waiting, possibly enough, to take sides with Providence.

The steady support of two such powerful leaders as Muski Alam and Mahomed Jan would, of course, go a long way to secure the stability of Abdul Rahman's throne. But like their betters, these two gentlemen may have a leaning towards the strongest battalions. It must be remembered that Muski Alam accepted the new Amir only because the latter appeared to possess greater prestige, and better chances of success, than any of his rivals. We, too, have accepted *de facto* Amirs as such; and at the rate at which he was proceeding some twelve years ago one of our Governors-General would have accepted, and addressed as "my good friend," as many *de facto* Amirs as could contrive to maintain forcible possession of their respective premises. So that if Muski Alam should some day go over to a more powerful favourite, he may have the consolation of knowing that he has sinned in respectable company. Had Ayoub Khan not been beaten, had he been recognised as the hero—the William Tell, the William Wallace, the people's William—of these later stages of the war, as Mahomed of its earlier, Muski Alam and the Wardak Chief might probably enough have forsaken their present master. Luckily, that danger has been averted, for the present at all events, and some time must elapse before Ayoub can reorganize his shattered forces. We have heard that in some respects Mr. Griffin and the other authors of the present settlement are almost as doubtful of the permanent value of their work, as the most uncompromising among their critics: but we have also been assured that they would regard two or three months' continuance of peace as a very fair guarantee for Abdul Rahman's success. Shere Ali's prospects in 1878 were scarcely brighter than Abdul Rahman's at the present moment.

THE Bill just introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Small Cause Courts has an interest which extends to all classes. We are not surprised to learn that these courts are the oldest in India, having been established in 1753, for they are eminently suited to the country; in them alone can we get that speedy and inexpensive decision of a case which is so necessary to justice. Our High Courts, instead of being, as at home, one of the bulwarks of the constitution, are regarded here as unfortunate necessities, by means of which, though only after long delay and much expense, one may finally defend, or come by, one's own. The Small Cause Courts are better suited to the country, because they come nearer in form to the indigenous legal institutions of the country. To a suitor there is no necessity for the employment of skilled legal assistance, for one can bring, or defend, a suit in person without difficulty. The court is, in fact, one of satisfactory arbitration, where cases are heard and decisions given on their merits and where special pleadings and legal quibbles are almost unknown. One goes to the Small Cause Court for a prompt and reasonable decision, and he rarely fails to get it, and that too for a very small outlay. On the other hand, a suit in the High Court means the gathering together of evidence, innumerable interviews with solicitors, meetings with counsel, tedious days of trial which waste the patience of suitors unaccustomed to the innumerable and unnecessary delays so easily caused by counsel, decision doubtful, perhaps both as to law and equity, very heavy expense, and the chance of further cost and trouble in an appeal. If any one requires a proof of the uncertainty of legal decisions, he will find it in the papers connected with this question of the amendment of the law relating to Small Cause Courts. The differences of opinion, not only as to the recommendation regarding changes in the jursdiction of the Small Cause Courts, but as to the extent of present jurisdiction, inspire anything but confidence in the decisions of our judges. We learn that the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay had held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in suits for the recovery of immoveable property by Act IX. of 1850. The Bombay High Court held that a like jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 1,000 was conferred by the Act of 1864, while the judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court thought that this jurisdiction was not given by that Act, and the Madras High Court held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction.

The chief change introduced by the new Bill is the extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. We believe that this will meet with general approval, and we are surprised to learn that, according to Mr. Stokes, who introduced the new Bill, "the only opposition to it came from the High Court of Bombay." If, as he states, this opposition arose from the idea that such an extension would not be generally liked here, we think that it will soon be withdrawn; for, if we have not been misinformed, there is a very general wish for this extension of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts. Not unfrequently the excess of a claim over Rs. 1,000 is abandoned, and the case brought into the Small Cause Court rather than undergo the expense and delay of a suit in the High Court. We believe that all classes will fully approve the extension, but a difference of opinion may arise as to a right of appeal. At present there is no right of appeal from a decision of the Small Cause Court, except on a point of law when the judge can be asked to state a case for the decision of the High Court. It has been suggested, however, that in suits relating to sums over Rs. 1,000 there should be a right of appeal on questions of fact as well as of law. The Bill as drawn at present does not provide for this, but as it can be amended in Select Committee, the point seems worth discussion. There seems to have been as much difference of opinion on this point as upon all the others submitted in this connection by the several courts. Mr. Stokes tells us that "the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay were against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the judges of the Small Cause Court at Calcutta and Madras were in favour of it." The objections to allowing it were based on the delay which would be caused by taking notes of evidence, which would be necessary if an appeal were allowed; such delay, it is urged, would deprive these courts of that summary procedure on which its popularity is based. We would be inclined to disapprove of appeals if we could always be sure of good judges; the present first and second judges of our Small Cause Court here are men whom any one would trust for a judgment without appeal, but it must be remembered that we cannot be sure of such appointments. As appointments are not made for merit alone, but often from friendship, the danger of there being an incompetent judge in the Small Cause Court cannot be ignored, and it will be necessary, therefore, we think, to provide for an appeal for all cases involving above Rs. 1,000. It will cause some delay, it may necessitate increasing the number of judges, but there need be no objection on the latter account, because the Small Cause Court at least here in Bombay more than pays its way. If we are not mistaken the profits of this court went a good way towards paying the cost of our New High Court, and as our Small Cause Court is not admitted to these sacred precincts—for supplying our barristers with large and airy chambers at a very small expense to them.

It is proposed to lay down in this Bill that the Small Cause Courts shall not be empowered to hear suits for the recovery of immoveable property; on the other hand, the Bill confers a limited insolvency jurisdiction, all cases of non-traders being assigned to these courts. They will also be given testamentary and intestate jurisdiction in the case of small estates, when the assets of the deceased are less than Rs. 1000, the object here being to afford a "cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration." Looking at the increased work to be thrown on the judges of the Small Cause Courts, and the importance of economy, we would suggest the use of stenography as an assistance to the judges. The saving of time would be enormous, and a competent stenographer could be secured for one-third or one-fifth the salary of a good judge. We see no reason why such services should not be secured in place of using an expensively paid judge as a scribe. Such men are made much use of in some of the London courts and in those of the United States, and we fail to see why they should not be used in taking evidence in suits in the Small Cause Courts here. There need be no suspicion as to the correctness of the evidence, as it could be tested and verified day by day. It seems to us incomprehensible that this art, of such incalculable use in other departments, should be ignored altogether in our courts. If the evidence in cases involving over Rs. 1,000 were allowed to be taken down by stenography, all objection on the part of the judges of the Small Cause Courts would, we think, be done away with, as practically no time would be lost, and the summary jurisdiction which is the essence of these courts would be retained. The importance of the proposed changes in the Small Cause Courts is recognised by Government and the Bill, though introduced into the Council at Simla, will not be discussed till the return of Government to Calcutta, and it is not proposed putting it into operation until 1st July, 1881. There will be, therefore, ample time for a discussion of its provisions.

A TELEGRAM from Simla states that Her Majesty has signified Her intention to confer the honour of Grand Commander of the Bath upon Generals Stewart and Roberts. Sir Frederick Roberts, moreover, is appointed to the Command in Chief of the Madras Army, in succession to Sir Neville Chamberlain, when that officer's time expires in February next. This prompt acknowledgement of the valuable services which these gallant soldiers have rendered to the state will meet with approval on all sides. Sir Donald Stewart has shown that he possesses in an eminent degree the self-reliance and the calm judgment which have marked the career of our most eminent generals. He was not afraid to face the responsibility of sending General Roberts and ten thousand men on that historic march from Kabul to Kandahar; a march greatly condemned by military critics and yet proving entirely successful. In General Roberts Sir Donald has found an officer admirably fitted to carry out a dashing enterprise or a carefully laid plan; a man possessing indomitable energy and the rare art of securing the confidence of the troops under his command, no matter how hazardous the enterprise upon which he leads them. The honours bestowed upon these two Generals will be welcomed by the public as a due recognition of arduous and honourable services.

DR. BUHLER C.I.E., Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, retired [illegible] yesterday from the Educational Department [illegible] ment, which loses the services [illegible] of one of the most distinguished Sanskrit scholars in India. He has been in the Department for some eighteen years past, and his retirement will be regretted by a large circle. His literary labours and his researches amongst Sanskrit records have been of great value, and have made his name as widely known in Europe as in India. The somewhat Bismarckian vigour of his administration of the Northern Division will preserve his memory in educational circles in that part of the Presidency for years to come. He has recently enforced with great firmness the old-standing Government order for the admission of all children to Government schools without respect to caste susceptibilities. Naturally the Brahmins and other aristocratic castes do not approve of this so much as the Dhers and Bunghies for whose behalf the levelling order was originally promulgated.

WE hear that Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector of the North-East Division, who is now acting for Colonel Waddington in the Central Division, will succeed Dr. Bühler. Mr. Giles is popularly known as one of the most promising of Mr. Chatfield's Young Lions. His career has been exceptionally fortunate, and he obtains this new prize after a service of not more, or at all events of not much more, than eight years. Mr. H. P. Jacob, Principal of Elphinstone High School, will, we understand, act for Colonel Waddington in the Central Division, *vice* Mr. Giles, who has held the acting appointment since the departure of Mr. Kirkham on leave a few months since. Mr. Jacob acted for some time in the North-Eastern Division.

WE stated in our leader yesterday that the Governor in Council issued the order for the liberation of the young man Edwards on Wednesday last, the report of the committing magistrate having been forwarded to Poona by the first post on that day. But it appears that the report of the magistrate, dealing with the allegations in the prisoner's petition and the father's statement, could not have been seen by Government even cursorily before the order for the liberation of the prisoner was issued, for the latter was liberated from the House of Correction on the Tuesday. We publish this morning letters dealing with certain matters of fact connected with the case.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

IN Tottenham Street, an obscure turning out of a secondary thoroughfare, one of the most ignored theatres in London fifteen years ago started into a brilliant existence. The new life was chiefly due to a new dramatist. Fashionable London discovered that a writer had risen, who held up the mirror to fashionable life. The new piece was aptly called "Society." It was faulty in construction, but the plot was of home manufacture, and not stolen from abroad; the dialogue was crisp and humorous. There was a slight flavour of Sheridan in the wit. "Society" was rapidly followed by "Caste" and "Ours" from the same pen, and they also won the favour of the public. The play on which the author bestowed the most loving care, and which he considered his highest work of art, however, proved a failure. "Dreams" only ran a short time at the Gaiety Theatre. It must always be borne in mind in criticising Robertson's works, that their great popularity and success is in a very large measure due to the particular school of acting that they created. To thoroughly appreciate the peculiar merits of "Society," "School" and "Caste" one must see them performed by the Prince of Wales Company. Transplanted from their home, one sees how little real merit there is in the "tea-cup-and-saucer" school of art. It is doubtful whether provincial companies are wise in so often choosing Robertson's comedies. This was the thought that entered the mind as one was witnessing "Caste" at the theatre here on Tuesday. The performance was given by the Our Boys Company, and was in aid of the Military Patriotic Fund. The part of Polly was fairly well filled, but it is not every one who has Mrs. Bancroft's exquisite sense of fun, and power of conveying it to others. The amateur who undertook the part of Captain Hawtree possesses more good nature than histrionic skill. The part, unless acted with great skill, is apt to be colourless and insipid. Major Bedford's impersonation of Eccles was very clever and very amusing. But the gallant Major takes very high rank as an amateur artist. The rest of the parts were not badly represented, and the large audience that were present testified their approval of the performance when the curtain dropped.

On Wednesday a very large and very expectant audience were present in the splendid ball-room at Gunesh Khind to witness the theatricals which Lady Fergusson had so kindly and zealously exerted herself to provide for Poona society. The piece chosen was "A Regular Fix," a good acting comedy. The dialogue is amusing and the parts, though they make no excessive, yet they make no small demands upon the capacities of amateurs. When the curtain draws up the audience found before them the handsomely furnished drawing room of Mr. Surplus. In a chair Hugh de Bras (Lieut. Col. Stracey) is asleep. On waking he has but a dim idea how or why he came there; he knows not the name of the host of the ball of the previous evening, but on one point Hugh is certain, and that is, he has awoke to a world of pecuniary troubles. On looking out of the window he recognizes an old friend in the person of a bailiff. The scene which followed between Hugh de Bras and Mrs. Deborah Carter was a very clever piece of acting. Mrs. Carter's make-up was remarkably good, and the lady who took the part showed by a few quiet touches how good an actress she is. Hugh tries to gain some knowledge regarding the family whose domestic sanctity he has invaded, but fails to gain much accurate information. The entrance of Mr. Surplus (Mr. Hart) adds to the difficulties of the situation. Hugh proves himself equal to it. In order to gain time and wear out the patience of his friend, who is fixed outside, he begins to relate to Mr. Surplus the history of his family from the remote period of George II. The scene between Hugh and Mr. Surplus was the great scene of the evening. Both actors have considerable natural capacity for the art and both have had long experience of the stage. Mr. Hart is an old favourite of the Indian public both at Poona and Simla, and no one deserves better the applause with which his appearance on the boards is always greeted. Colonel Stracey has earned his reputation as an amateur actor in London, and Wednesday night proved on what solid grounds it rests. There is a moderation in his performance which shows a keen perception of his art. He gains the favour of the audience, not by farce but by comedy. He does not try to snatch applause, but lets the humour of the situation do his work. He is not one who thinks that he has only to make grimaces to be comic. Colonel Stracey allows the incongruity of his position to win the laughter of the audience, and he gains their sympathy by the way he conducts himself in trying circumstances. During the performance the audience have the same feeling for him that the elderly gentleman had for Charles Mathews, when the curtain fell after "The Game of Speculation." "And to think of such a man being in difficulties!" there ought to be a public subscription got up to pay his debts. Hugh de Bras is extricated from his pecuniary difficulties by the death of a cousin who leaves him his fortune. Alas! in real life cousins with fortunes do not die at opportune moments. But though the success of the piece mainly depended on the fine acting of Mr. Hart and Col. Stracey, we must not omit to give those who took the minor parts their well earned meed of praise. Matilda Jane was the most charming of housemaids, and Emily the most fascinating of daughters. The part of Mrs. Surplus is a very trying one, and the lady who displayed considerable good nature in taking it must be congratulated on the hearty laughter which she won from the audience. Charles Surplus, Able Quick, and Smiler, all contributed to the success of the piece. That it was a success the most fastidious of critics could not deny. The curtain dropped amidst loud applause, and all present owe a debt of gratitude to Lady Fergusson for having provided for them one of the most pleasant evenings spent at Gunesh Khind.

Next week marks the high tide of the Poona Season. There are three days devoted to racing and there is to be a pic-nic on the water. It is usual during the race-week to have the club ball, but this year it has been postponed This is due to the fact that the 24th have been ordered to leave the day before the one originally fixed for the ball, and the Rifle Brigade were not expected to arrive till the day after. As the male sex are decidedly in the minority at Poona at present, it was thought desirable to postpone the ball till the gallant Rifles arrived.

Regarding the departure of the 24th I have a short story to relate, which I relate solely in order that the sapient *Pioneer* may mark, learn, and inwardly digest it. The chief military authorities in this Presidency telegraphed to Simla to ask permission that the 24th might leave on the 11th, in order that the 77th Regiment, who are passing through the station, might occupy their barracks till the Rifle Brigade arrive. This modest request was sternly refused. The consequence is that the 77th Regiment, fresh from England, [illegible] are now in [illegible]. It has been raining with monsoon vigour for the last twenty-four [illegible] and the whole land is one great swamp. If any[illegible], the soldiers of the 77th die of dysentery or fever the military authorities at Simla will be guilty of culpable homicide.

The time has certainly arrived for a thorough reform in the administration of the army in India. In the midst of loud murmurs at the way military matters are at present managed, it is refreshing to hear nothing but praise of the appointment of Colonel Annesley to the important post of Adjutant General of the Bombay Army. The gallant Colonel comes out to India again solely from love of his profession, as he is a man of large private means. During his stay in India he won the regard and affection of men of both races. As a regimental officer he has few rivals. He made his corps during his tenure of command one of the crack cavalry regiments. A man of his energy and ability ought to be able to do much good to the Bombay Army if he be permitted by the Simla clique. General Warre is to be congratulated on his last appointment.

In the civil world there are not many changes to chronicle. Mr. Naylor, the able Legal Remembrancer, goes away in October on three months' leave, and Mr. Cordeaux acts for him. What is to be done with Mr. Hope when he returns is an important problem? Probably he will go to Simla to represent Bombay in the Legislative Council. It would not be a credit to Indian administration if a man of Mr. Hope's clear and vigourous intellect should not be able to get employment worthy of his abilities. Mr. Hope was not popular at Simla during the late reign, but Mr. Hope is not the man to tolerate many things which took place then, and he would have little sympathy with men who are capable of making an error of a few millions.

RAMBLER.

ON THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHILST the committee of the Sir Richard Temple memorial are debating and considering about the best way to immortalize our late Governor, we are apt to forget the unfortunate "Sir Richard" that has been left to his fate among the Marris. I mean the railway engine that was taken up the Nari Gorge to Kachali, last April, and has since then, according to your Nari correspondent, been named the Sir Richard Temple, with great *éclat*. It had to be miserably abandoned to its fate when the bolt was made to Sibi a short time since, and the Marris have doubtless made a sad mess of it by this time. I very much doubt whether there will be a particle of copper or brass left on it that the Marris could possibly wrench off. It is an old narrow guage engine, one of those known as the "B" class, and had, by its appearance, already done a deal of work on some of the State Railways in India. It was taken to its present dreary abode at a deal of expense and trouble as the road over which it had to travel after leaving Nari, is ill-adapted for such heavy traffic. The engine, after having been deprived of its wheels and bogey, was mounted on a kind of timber waggon with high wheels, which, would sink into the shingle with the weight of the engine, when crossing the river beds or such places. To avoid this, carts loaded with sheet iron, about a quarter or three-eighths of an inch thick, had to accompany the engine, and when any soft or shingly place was reached, these iron sheets were laid down in rows by coolies, and the engine was dragged over them. All this trouble could have been avoided by using a low iron lorry with small and broad wheels, which was taken to Sibi for the purpose of conveying engines by road, and which had previously been used to take engines up the Simrole Ghaut roads from Choral Chowkee to Mhow, on the Holkar State Railway, to open the section from Mhow to Ujjain, before the ghaut incline was ready for traffic.

There were twenty-five tons of dynamite taken up to the Sharigh about three months since. I suppose this has all fallen into the hands of the Marris—if so, and they manage to explode it, it will startle them a bit.

What is to be done with "Sir Richard" and the thirty miles of permanent way material that is at Kachali? Is it all to be left to its fate; is an expedition to be sent up to escort it all back; or are the works on the Kandahar line to the North of Nari to be started again?

I am of opinion that the best way to make the line would be to open the works on from about ten to twenty miles at a time, and complete that portion before any more is taken in hand. In this way, the workmen, being all together, could be protected, and could retire into fortified positions in case of attack. The difficulties of transport, too, would be considerably lessened, as everything would be brought to near the spot where it was required by the railway already been completed. Supplies, too, would be obtainable, as petty merchants would flock there, when they found themselves protected and the difficulties of transport removed, and form bazaars, as they did at Nari when the rails were first laid to that place. The great objection to this kind of working would be having to wait for the completion of a bridge or a tunnel before the length ahead could be taken in hand; but this could, in a great measure, be obviated by crowding all the workmen possible—without getting them in each other's way—on the works, which would be most likely to prove an obstacle, and by making temporary bridges and diversions at these places.

The next thing to consider is, whether the line could be worked after it was completed. The Marris, it is well known, are naturally born robbers, and will not work; all they do is to plunder and kill. A passing train would be a great temptation to them; they would only have to climb a hill side, and set some of the large stones in motion as a train was approaching, in order to stop the train, and they would be in their glory in no time.

Heavily subsidizing their chiefs would not stop them; they have lately proved that they care nothing for their head men, when a good opportunity for plunder presents itself.

The only way of preventing them from doing mischief would be to effectually guard the line. How could this be done, and what would it cost?

Can anyone explain how it is that the officers and subordinates in all departments, excepting the railway, get extra pay for going to Sibi or north of that place? What have the railway people done that they should not be allowed the same privilege as those in the other departments? Surely, they work as hard, and are exposed to the same dangers. Many poor fellows have lost their lives through being sent to the Kandahar line, and many more have had their health broken down, and have been obliged to go away on sick leave to save their lives. The Government will surely see the injustice they are doing to the railway staff in sending them to such an unhealthy part, where they are in constant dread of sunstroke, heat appoplexy, starvation, and murder, and not giving them a pice more than they would do if they were located in a peaceable, healthy station surrounded by every comfort, whilst they give the employes of every other department—the other branches of the P. W. D. included—extra remuneration for being sent across the frontier.

As it will be almost a matter of impossibility to get coolies to go up the Nari gorge after the recent butchering, would it not be as well if General Roberts were to hand over the prisoners he has captured to the Royal Engineers, to be utilized in making the railway? The Marris also might be punished, if we can catch them, by being made to work in gangs on the earthwork of the railway.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Two companies of the 61st Regiment, which arrived per H. M. troopship Malabar on Sunday last, will leave to-day per mail train for Ahmedabad. The force consists of 4 officers and 199 men.

A detachment of the Poona Horse consisting of 75 sabres, under the command of Captain Stevens, of the 3rd Cavalry, will arrive from Poona to-morrow, and will proceed to the North-West as soon as transport is ready. A similar detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry will arrive from Deesa on the 17th for the same destination.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna is expected to arrive on the 19th inst.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Himalaya is expected to leave for Portsmouth on the 20th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, Commander W. J. Webb, arrived in harbour yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 27th Aug. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway and infant, Col. A. D. Grant, Major and Mrs. Weatherall, and Lieut. A. D. Holmes.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. Albertone, Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, and Syed Abdul Rehman.

FROM BRINDISI.—Dr. Coste, Mr. McNaughten, Mr. A. Cameron, and Col. H. C. Dowker.

FROM ADEN.—Serjt. and Mrs. Sandelands, Mr. Domello and friend.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 27TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen, on Saturday, crossed over to Portsmouth, and inspected the Malabar troopship and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which embarked on board that vessel for Bombay. Last evening the Queen left Osborne for Balmoral.

Mr. Gladstone left London yesterday for a short sea-trip on board the steamship Grantully Castle.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, in reply to Lord Oranmore, Earl Spencer said the Government had taken no legal opinions on the subject of violent language at meetings in Ireland, and desired to avoid instituting prosecutions which were likely to be unsuccessful. On Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Employers' Liability Bill. The principle of the Bill was condemned by Lord Brabourne, and its details were criticized by Lords Cranbrook, Carnarvon, and Stanley, and by the Duke of Somerset, but the second reading was agreed to. Last night, the Earl of Beaconsfield, while expressing sympathy with the principle of the Employer's Liability Bill, doubted the efficiency of the proposed measure, and proposed to limit its duration to two years. The Lord Chancellor objected, but the amendment was carried by 72 to 40, and the [illegible] Bill passed through Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, at the morning sitting, the Hares and Rabbits Bill was again proceeded with in Committee. In the evening, Mr. Balfour moved a resolution condemning the practice of introducing important Government measures which time would not allow of being properly discussed; but after debate the resolution was negatived by 119 to 59. The discussion of the clauses of the Hares and Rabbits Bill was resumed and finally concluded. On Monday, Mr. Forster said the Government did not at present intend to ask for additional powers for the Executive in Ireland, but should such necessity arise, which he did not anticipate, the Government would not hesitate to call Parliament together for the purpose. Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment of the House, to enable him to resent Mr. Forster's remarks on his speech in Kildare. Mr. Forster declined to modify his description of that speech, and many Home Rule members denounced vehemently the language of the Chief Secretary. The discussion was kept up for some hours, and the motion was then negatived by 127 to 21. On Tuesday, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett moved a resolution condemnatory of the cruelties and oppression of the Mahomedans in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, but it was negatived without a division. Mr. Parnell then commented on the Parliamentary relations of Great Britain and Ireland, which, he contended, must be re-arranged. Mr. Forster declined to discuss the general question, but repeated his former statement that the Government would prevent oppression and would repress disorder. A debate followed, which lasted until long after midnight, when the House went into Committee of Supply. On Wednesday the Hares and Rabbit Bill (now called the Ground Game Bill), the Savings Banks Bill, and the Merchant Shipping Bill passed through their respective stages. Last night, after the usual series of diverse questions, and a discussion respecting Mr. Forster's views of unjust action by Irish landlords, the House went into Committee of Supply, and the vote for the Irish Constabulary was debated at great length.

A meeting of representatives of Democratic clubs and associations was held on Monday, to encourage Mr. O'C. Power to proceed with his motion to abolish the House of Lords.

The Banquet annually given at the Mansion-house in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers has been abandoned for the present year in consequence of the recent illness of the Premier.

Mrs. Charles Kean, widow of the late well known actor, and who was formerly herself a favourite actress, died on Friday, aged 74.

William Thomson, *alias* "Bendigo," once a prize fighter, and of late years a Revivalist preacher, died on Monday, at Beeston, Notts, aged 69.

The projected pilgrimage of English Roman Catholics to Lourdes has been postponed *sine die*, the reason assigned being to avoid political significance to the visit at the present time.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced on Tuesday at Swansea, when Professor Ramsay, the President-elect, delievered the opening address.

The annual Welsh Eisteddfod commenced on Tuesday at Carnarvon.

The missing boat, with seven men and five bags of mails, from the Cape mail steamer American, which foundered on April 23, was picked up at sea, and brought to London on July 21.

Several county cricket matches have been decided during the past week. Lancashire beat Kent by eight wickets; Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 37 runs; Middlesex was beaten by Notts by five wickets; Gloucestershire defeated Surrey by 10 wickets; Sussex was beaten by Derbyshire by nine wickets; Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by six wickets, and Lancashire defeated Survey by 60 runs.

Many land meetings have been held at various places in Ireland, and resolutions denouncing "land grabbing," as the proprietorship of land is now designated, were passed.

A Limerick paper records the miraculous apperance in mid-air of the figure of the Blessed Virgin, which was witnessed by 200 children in the convent grounds of that city.

A farmer, named Anstie, living near St. Albans, was shot dead early on Sunday morning by a man, who subsequently robbed the house.

A man named Barnfather, living at Carlisle, on Saturday cut his wife's throat and then his own, both dying almost immediately.

Henry Perry has been remanded on a charge of attempting to murder a tradesman's collector and robbing him of £105 on the Underground Railway.

James Donovan, footman to a physician in London, has been remanded on a charge of sending a threatening letter to Lord Oranmore. The prisoner strenuously denied the charge.

A young labourer named Molloy, living at Haslingden, Lancashire, was stabbed by his father in a fit of passion, and died instantly.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the seven persons killed by the recent accident on the Midland line at Wennington resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death," but the jury added, that the speed at that particular point was excessive, and the brake power inadequate. Mr. W. Hastings, of Ardilea, Down, who was one of the sufferers in this accident, died on Monday from the effects of his injuries. This makes the eigth death in connexion with the accident.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—A. Willes, late 2nd Bengal Europeans; Col. W. Crewe, Mad. S.C.; Maj.-Gen. C. O. Lukin; Mrs. Charles Kean; Lady Drake; the Hon. C. R. Maclean, of St. Lucia; J. Round, alderman of Oxford.

The Collective Note of the Powers in reply to the proposition of the Porte for further discussion of the Greek frontier question was presented yesterday to Abeddin Pasha. The Porte is informed that the Powers decline to re-open the question.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived at Coburg, where they will remain for some time.

The severe regulations in Russia relating to police supervision have been relaxed, and many persons have been permitted to return from exile. The St. Petersburg press dwells with satisfaction on the prospect of an early cessation of all exceptional police measures.

The semi-official *Allgemeine Zeitung* has revived the controversy respecting M. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg, which, it contends, proves the unabated desire of France to attack Germany. This article is of course, criticised by the Paris papers, which maintain that such suspicions are not justified, and that their declaration is arrogant and offensive.

The harvest reports from Prussia and Prussian Poland are still of a very gloomy character, but very satisfactory accounts are given of the crops in South Germany.

The pope, on Friday, in secret consistory, preconized 11 prelates, and also delivered an allocution on the recent measures of the Belgian Government respecting the Church.

Mr. Hawthorn, a member of a well-known firm of engineers at Newcastle, has been killed by falling down a precipice in Switzerland.

The harvest in Switzerland is described as being one of the most productive ever known.

During the year ending on June 30 last upwards of 450,000 emigrants from Europe arrived in the United States.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

There is no further news of importance from Kandahar. The usual lull seems to have followed the late excitement, and the Political officers are to the front again. Another sepoy of Jacob's Rifles has turned up at Kokaran, stating that he and several other Mahomedans were kept prisoners at Ashoo Khan, all the Hindus captured being killed. Arms and ammunition were said to be hidden in the village. Acting on this information, General Hugh Gough sent two squadrons to the village, with orders to search the place and bring in the head Mullick.

The death of another officer has occurred in Kandahar garrison lately, namely, Lieutenant Whittock, 1st Grenadiers, from dysentery.

DURBAR AT LAHORE.

It is quite decided that the Viceroy holds a large durbar at Lahore on or about the 10th November, and arrangements in connection therewith have been taken in hand already. The Chiefs who are likely to attend are Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Mandi, and Chamba.

THE VICEROY'S DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

It is quite decided that the Viceroy will hold a large durbar at Lahore on or about the 10th November, and the arrangements in connection therewith will be taken in hand at once. The site of the Viceroy's camp, which will be very large, has been selected, as also the ground for the camps of the Native Chiefs. The following Chiefs are likely to be present:—Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Mandi and Chamba. The hill Rajas will not come. The durbaris ordinarily number about 600 at the Governor General's durbars, but the number at this durbar will be kept down as low as possible, although the frontier durbaris will all be invited.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

The nomination by the Duke of Lieutenant Colonel Weldon, an outsider, and junior in rank to nine officers in the departments to the Commissary Generalship, is confirmed. The appointment is as a job, equal to that of Colonel Scott Elliot, who preceded Colonel Weldon in the office.

THE POONA EXTORTION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. W. H. Newnham, has on appeal enhanced the sentence of Bora Mahomed Ali for extortion. In addition to the Rs. 500 fine, the prisoner is ordered to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment. The case is the one in which Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee's nephew, Mr. Aderjee Dorabjee, was complainant in the court of Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, SEPT. 13.

THE statement in a letter purporting to come from a ship Captain and published in the *Beacon* newspaper, that the Duke of Buckingham struck on a rock in our harbour and sprung a leak is, I am authorized to state, utterly untrue. The ship captains to a man, state that they never indited the silly epistle.

Lord St. Vincent and Colonel McCalmont and Captain Gill have left for Kandahar.

There is a break on the Kandahar line, so the troops, &c., are detained at Jacobabad.

The 18th N. I. left Kurrachee for Jacobabad on Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE SON OF HON. ASHLEY EDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Vivian Ashley Eden, son of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal lost his life on Sunday by a sad accident. Mr. Eden was living on a tea estate at Kurseong, and was out shooting. In attempting to kill a snake with the butt end of his gun the gun exploded, and the unfortunate young man died a few hours afterwards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 12.

The following appointments are made to the New Turkish Ministry:—

Assim Pasha to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mandacavi Pasha to be President of the Council of State.

Kianail Pasha to be Minister of Public Instruction.

Raif Pasha to be Minister of Commerce.

The other posts in the Ministry remain unchanged.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 10th inst.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120⅜
Bar Silver	52⅝

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13, 6-50 A. M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Bombay, arrived.

MR. TREVOR CHICHELE PLOWDEN is now on his way up the Persian Gulf to take up his appointment as Political Agent at Baghdad.

THE last detachment of the 78th Highlanders left Sibi for Quetta on the 3rd inst.; the 4th N. I. were to proceed to the same destination on the 5th.

WE are glad to hear that the gallant services of Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C. B., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, have met with fitting reward. The Government of India have appointed him to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

IT is said that Surgeon-General Innes, lately head of the Army Medical Department in India, was denied the distinction of K.C.B., because "the medical profession is in excess of its due proportion of K.C.B.'s." The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—England has come to something when honours are meted out by the numerical proportions in the different branches of the service. It is not likely that good men will have any ambition to enter the Army Medical Department, if this piece of stupidity is once understood as a rule.

MR. B. D. PAL CHOWDRY, a young zemindar of Nuddea, who proceeded to England a few months ago, a Calcutta paper tells us, has, unlike other Indian students, lately been apprenticed to a practical mechanical engineer in a foundry in London, and is said to have made mineralogy his special study, with a view to explore mines, and to establish foundries in this country, when he returns.

FROM the circumstance of the Thakore of Palitana having put up during a recent visit to Tanna at the house of Mr. Narayen Rao Karkar, the now well-known ex-Devan of the Navanagar State, it is currently believed that the Chief intends to take up the latter gentleman as his Karbaree. If so, the Shrawak community have a fine prospect before them.

GANGABAEE, the second wife of the ex-Gaekwar Malhar Rao, is stated to have submitted a petition by telegram to the Government of India praying, in effect, for the restitution of conjugal rights, she being not allowed to reside with her husband at present. Another prayer she has submitted simultaneously is for the restoration of her allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem, which, it is alleged, has been stopped. She is stated to have received from the Viceroy's Private Secretary a reply to the effect that His Excellency in Council will give his immediate consideration to the prayer.

THE native papers published in the mofussil deplore the recent change in the Kutch Regency. The *Sumsher Bahadoor* deprecates Major Reeves's proceeding in having identified himself with one or another of the various parties that pull the strings behind the Kutch Durbar by turns, as is the fashion in almost all Native States. The *Hittechu*, with reference to the circumstance of Mr. Manibhai having addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, remarks that Mr. Manibhai showed a want of knowledge of political tactics in doing so.

THE conditions of the prizes offered by the Prize Committee of the Simla Volunteers to be shot for amongst Volunteers throughout India have been issued. The prizes aggregate Rs. 1,000, which sum is divided as follows:—1st prize, Rs. 300; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd, Rs. 100; 4th, Rs. 60; 5th, Rs. 40; 6th, to 13th, Rs. 25 each, 14th, to 19th, Rs. 15 each, 20th to 25th, Rs. 10 each. The distances to be fired at are 200 yards and 500 yards, seven shots at each, and the position to be observed is "standing" at the short range and "any position" at the longer one. The match may be shot any time between now and the 10th December. The entrance fee is Rs. 3, and any number of entries are allowed on payment of that amount for each time of shooting. Men can fire at any station, provided at least three competitors shoot together, and the shooting is superintended by an officer of the Army or Volunteers, "or an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service," the latter condition being entered, we suppose, to meet the case of outstations where an officer of either the regular Army or Volunteers is not easily obtainable. In Bombay, no doubt, there will be several competitors forthcoming.

THE following officers, the *Pioneer* says, have been appointed in the various provinces of British India, to superintend the operations connected with the approaching census. For all India, as already announced, Mr C. A. Elliott is the General Commissioner. The provincial officers are:—For Madras, Mr. G. Stokes; Bombay, Mr. Baines; Bengal, Mr. Bordillion; N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Mr. E. White; Punjab, Mr. Ibbetson; Central Provinces, Mr. Drysdale; Berar, Mr. E. J. Kitts; Assam, Mr. Driberg.

IT is pretty evident, the *Indian Herald* observes, that the Military member of the Viceroy's Council does not retire of his own free will. "Resign or compel us to remove you" were the alternatives placed before Sir Edwin Johnson, and of course he chose the former, asking at the same time that he might be relieved immediately. Eventually he consented to retain office until his successor was appointed. The Marquis of Hartington is responsible for this officer's resignation. In a recent communication to the Government of India the Secretary of State held Sir Edwin Johnson mainly responsible for the blunders in the war estimates of the Afghan campaign, censured him pretty freely, and gently hinted that it would perhaps be best, for all parties, if Sir Edwin Johnson could find it convenient to go home quietly.

THE appointment of General Stewart to the post vacated by Sir Edwin Johnson does not meet with the approval of the *Indian Daily News*. Our contemporary says:—Whether at candahar or Kabul, he seems to have been a man who was always ready to fall in with the views of the Government. His greatest fault, however, is that he is a conspicuous member of the group of officers, known as the Simla Mutual Adulation Society. He is a strong friend and supporter of Sir Henry Norman, and a faithful believer in the utterly mischievous theories of that officer. Still, Sir Donald Stewart is a man of considerable capacity and wide reading; and if he would be less of a courtier in his opinions, and less of a Normanite in his theories, he would be infinitely better than the man he has succeeded. At Kandahar, Sir Donald Stewart expressed himself in a way about the Bombay army, which showed that he is a man unable to rise above prejudices, and, worse than this, that he was positively ignorant of the composition of the Bengal and Bombay armies. On the whole, then, we do not consider Sir Donald Stewart's selection a happy one, or one with which the public ought to be satisfied.

THE Government long ago, says the *Bombay Guardian*, in the department of public instruction, committed itself to the principle that the schools should be open to children of all castes without distinction. As it has been found necessary to issue lately a new order on the subject, requiring that the children of Dheds and Bhungis be admitted, it is to be inferred that the Government rule has practically been set aside by the teachers of Government schools. This is what would certainly be the case, if a special supervision with regard to this matter were not maintained. The vernacular papers are crying out against the late order, asserting that any attempt to introduce these obnoxious classes would have the effect of emptying the schools. Those who have had to do with mission-schools know that, although this has been frequently the immediate effect, yet that the children soon return to the schools when they find that there is no intention to rescind the order. We do not suppose that many families of the classes objected to will care to pay the fees demanded in the Government schools, but in the case of those who are willing to pay them, we hope that Government will not abandon the position it has taken up, because of the clamour of caste-upholding men.

THE *Bombay Review* thinks obstruction objectionable when Home Rulers and Conservatives have recourse to it; but as a means of securing justice to India it leaves nothing to be desired but half a dozen M. P.s willing to use it for that end:—The effectiveness for resistance of that parliamentary device is now well understood; and in itself it has no necessary connection with factiousness and cantankerousness. It is the legimate resource of small minorities who represent some strong case, in respect of which both the great parties may be indifferent or united in their predetermination to do nothing. Here, then, is the one, the only effective course open to India in the House of Commons. Let but half a dozen members (and it is surely not too much to ask for half a dozen out of 600), men feeling strongly the claims of India and her people—and having mastered two or three of the leading questions constantly demanding attention, fiscal, military, or political—let, we say, this little knot of genuine obstructives be found, and the political—position of this country, its people, its princes, and its services, will change for the better from that day forward.

THE *Madras Mail*, it would seem, would not be in the least disappointed if Parliament adopted the suggestion to abolish the Governorships. In an article on the subject, that paper remarks:—"Were we disposed to be strictly logical we might possibly suggest that, with a double view to economy and efficiency, India might do very well without either Governors or Lieutenant-Governors. A cheaper, and not otherwise less advantageous arrangement might be made, in virtue of which ten, or a dozen, Chief Commissionerships might divide between them the administration of the entire Indian Empire, subject to the supervision of a Viceroy, appointed by reason of his peculiar merits and knowledge of the country, and not because he chanced to vote with Whigs or Tories. This is plainly a Utopian dream, and inconsistent with the best recognised principles of human action. In such a scheme, especially if common sense were permitted at the same time to interfere with military organization, the area of jobbery and patronage would be miserably reduced. It would be almost preferable to dispose of India to a Limited Liability Company, though even directors have their "Dowbs," sons and nephews, sweethearts and wives, sisters, cousins, and aunts."

THERE is no disputing the fact, says the *Englishman*, that by one plea or another the Government of India has of late years exhibited an increasing tendency to enter into competition with private capital and private manufacturing and commercial enterprise. On all sides the operation of the same vicious and anti-economic spirit, which seems to have received a sudden stimulus from the new railway policy of the Government, is visible. Educational institutions are perverted from their legitimate limits and purpose into mere nuclei for gigantic manufactories, the shadow of which acts as a blight upon private enterprise. The jails of the country from being penal institutions have been converted into great industrial centres, the inmates of which are comfortably provided for in return for a tale of work which would not support them outside, and the out-turn of which, being produced by labourers whom, in any case, the Government must feed, can be put on the market at prices which defy private competition. In the postal department it is not above collecting tradesmen's bills for a consideration, on the plea of encouraging poor people to accumulate small savings, it has covered the country with State Banks, which angle for the accumulated savings of the well-to-do and the working balances of traders, by offering higher rates of interest than the private banker can afford to pay. Our Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations have been content to look on in absolute and apparently unconcerned silence, till the scandal has become one which affects their reputations hardly less than that of the Government itself.

WE have received some further reports, drawn up by the British Consuls in China, in regard to the consumption of Persian opium within their several Consular districts. Mr. H. B. Bristow, the acting Consul at Tientsin, states that Persian opium was unknown there until 1864, when 4 piculs were imported. In 1879 the native crop of opium failed, and the import of Persian rose to 553 piculs; the quality, too, was superior. Mr. Bristow says it is the native and not the Persian opium that is the rival of the Indian drug, and that grown at Shansi is of such excellence as to sell for a higher price at the place of production than Malwa does at Tientsin. In a report on the consumption of Persian opium in South Formosa, Mr. P. L. Warren, acting Consul, says, that since 1874 the import of Persian opium has increased largely, whilst Patna has shown a steady falling off. Benares, however, has held its own, showing an increase last year of 846 piculs as compared with the import in 1869, whilst Persian has increased 990 piculs, which is attributed chiefly to the fact that Benares is smoked by the richer classes, whose numbers have increased during the last five years, whilst the poorer part of the population, by whom Persian opium is consumed, has also largely increased. Taking these reports in conjunction with others, which were circulated a short time since, it does not appear that Indian opium is likely to be beaten out of the market in China by the Persian drug.

CAPT. MIGNARD, of the French navy, has been engaged by Li Hung Chang to take charge of the Chinese Alphabetical gunboats, and a strike among the officers is said to have taken place in consequence.

No news has as yet reached China, the papers to hand by the last mail inform us, from Colonel Prejevalski, and it is not likely that he has been able to penetrate into Thibet, where the Chinese Resident Sung has managed to inflame the Lamas against foreigners generally and the missionaries in particular. No reliance is placed in Reuter's telegram about his having been captured by the Chinese. According to last advices, which are as late as could be, he was exploring the region at Kwei-tê-t'ing, the first city on the Kwang-ho entering from the west of the province of Kan-su, to the S. E. of Lake Kokonor.

AFTER a personal interview with Colonel Gordon at Hongkong, just before he sailed for England, a contributor to the *China Mail* wrote:—There did not, he (Colonel Gordon) says, seem to be a very strong war spirit abroad amongst the authorities. What has been written about Li Hung going over to the war party Col. Gordon regards as one of those things in which the wish is father to the thought. There are scores of adventurers who, for purposes of their own, and a number of men who probably honestly desire, that Li Hung Chang should assume a position of defiance to those who are now in power; but there is no reason to believe, from what Col. Gordon has seen, that the Viceroy has any such inclination or intention himself. Whether he would be in a position, if driven to it, to hold his own, or more than hold his own, against the ruling dynasty, seems to be a moot point. When Col. Gordon left, affairs were shaping towards a pacific mood. A telegram from St. Petersburg received only the day Col. Gordon left China, contained information that Russia's ultimatum had been agreed upon and was to be sent to China; from the tendency the two nations have shown of late to draw towards one another, it was hoped that it would be of such a nature that it might find favour at Peking. Nothing had been heard of the terms of this ultimatum; for these we shall probably have to wait for some time.

AUSTRALIANS appear to think that they have reason to dread the growth of the military strength of China. The *Sydney Mail*, writing on the reported Chinese victories in Central Asia, remarks:—"It seems to be the general policy of Europe to watch Russia; but here we have good reason for watching the movements of China. To us, at least, the chief interest of the war, the first battles of which have just been announced, centres in the courage and martial skill of the much-despised Mongolian. If this nation, which counts its population by hundreds of millions, should discover in itself tremendous possibilities of aggression, what would be the bearing of such a discovery upon the future of British interests in Southern waters?"

A VIENNA paper, the *Political Correspondence*, says that six Mahomedan princes, "members of reigning families in British India," have secretly arrived at Constantinople to acquaint the Sultan with the sympathy felt for him by their compatriots, and to express the hopes of liberation by way of rebellion entertained by the same.

AN interesting account of Kuldja is given in a paper published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, and compiled by Major F. C. H. Clarke, R. A. The province of Kuldja occupies an area of 25,000 square miles. The climate is equable, temperate, and healthy; but there is a dry wind which blows continuously from the arid shores of Lake Balkash. The rainfall is limited, and cultivation depends wholly on artificial irrigation. Once upon a time Kuldja was intersected by canals: but owing to a succession of internecine wars the canals became neglected and have dried up. The soil, however, is naturally good, and Kuldja might become, in careful hands, a valuable possession. Cereals flourish, and the district of Kuldja abounds in fruit and vegetables, including apricots, apples, pears, and grapes: while rice and cotton are also grown in the lowlands. At one time the Russians fully believed that Kuldja would become a great gold mining country: but though gold has been found, it has only been in small quantities. Coal seems to be more plentiful, and is distributed over large areas; but richer coal is found across the Chinese frontier in Urumtsi.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My solicitors, Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, have handed me a letter from Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, the solicitors of Mr. Suntook, the mortgagee in possession of the Gaiety Theatre, breaking off negotiations for the lease.

I beg to forward you Mr. Suntook's letter of agreement, and would state that the satisfactory security for payment of rent referred to in that letter was considered by me to have been amply given by the insertion in the prospectus of the clause under which the subscribers' representatives undertake to retain Rs. 275 per week for payment of rent to the lessor of the theatre after paying Rs. 6,500 for passages and Rs. 2,500 for advances.

This security, however, Mr. Suntook does not consider satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the subscriptions are already over Rs. 10,000, and although he is further protected by the terms of the draft agreement under which the rent is payable monthly in advance. Mr. Suntook demands nothing less than an alteration in the terms of the trust making the rent a first charge on the subscriptions. This of course is an impossible condition.

Under these circumstances it is clear to me that I must necessarily abandon all hope of engaging the Gaiety Theatre under its present proprietary. I would ask for a few days to see whether any other arrangement is possible, failing which the subscriptions, which are under the sole control of the subscribers' representatives, will be returned in full, and the project for a company this year abandoned.

Sept. 13. GEORGE NORVILLE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON, Proprietors "Our Boys" Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your note of this day's date I agree to let you the Gaiety Theatre for five months at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per month, commencing from the 13th November, as per the terms of draft agreement. Before executing the agreement satisfactory security for the payment of rent to be furnished by you. The agreement to be prepared by my solicitors at your expense.—Yours truly,

H. A. SUNTOOK.

THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE EDWARDS' CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the report of the Edwards' case as given in your issue of this morning. The petition of the prisoner and his father's statement appear to me to be so garbled with mis-statements of facts, and in some portions founded on absolute untruth, that I think it my duty, no less to the public than to the complainant for whom I professionally appeared, to state what I know to be facts just as they occurred within my personal knowledge.

In his petition the prisoner states (1) that he had no time to relate to his solicitor the full details of his case; (2) that he had no time to subpœna all his witnesses and the proceedings were hurried through most prejudicially; and (3) that for the reasons (a) to (d) mentioned in the petition, his solicitor applied to the magistrate to transfer the case for hearing before another court, but the magistrate refused the said application.

(1.) The prisoner was arrested on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of June last, at or before 8 p. m. He was produced before the then Deputy Commissioner Mr. Mills, on Wednesday, the 30th idem, who, after holding a preliminary enquiry in my presence, framed the charge against the prisoner. On Thursday, the 1st July last, at 11 a. m., the case was called on, but on the application of the prisoner it was postponed till the arrival of his solicitor in court. At about half past 12, the case for the complainant was gone into in the presence of the prisoner, his solicitor Mr. Venayekrao, and his father, who was instructing the solicitor; and finished by about 3 p. m. when, on the application of Mr. Venayekrao, it was postponed especially to enable him to produce his evidence. (2.) The prisoner's defence did not commence till Friday, the 2nd of July, and he had obtained summonses for all the witnesses he had named in the afternoon of the previous day. (3) No application for transfer of the case was made by Mr. Venayekrow or by the prisoner, and no reason was given, nor suggestion made by either for the purpose. I need not speak anything as to the truth or soundness of those reasons, supposing they had been urged.

Then, coming to the statement of the prisoner's father, I find it is studded with similar perversions of facts, besides reiterating the allegations of the son, and in some instances in a more exaggerated form. He alleges (a) that he was personally cognisant of the impropriety of his son's doings and remonstrated with him on the point; (b) that the Deputy Commissioner in the preliminary enquiry observed that there was barely a case made out to send up before a magistrate; (c) that the lady was taken into the chambers of the magistrate, and examined in the absence of the prisoner; and (d) that the prisoner had not the chance given to him to cross-examine any witness, or to make any statement in his defence before sentence was passed.

I say as to the statement (a) that I saw the father at the preliminary enquiry at the Mazagon Police Office on Wednesday. He was present in court on Thursday and Friday, and was instructing Mr. Venayekrow for the defence throughout the whole time the trial lasted, but though he says he knew of the "ongoings," he did not offer himself as a witness on behalf of his son. (b) The Deputy Commissioner, far from declaring the case to be a weak one, expressed in my presence at the enquiry his impression that the letter which the prisoner produced was a forgery, and made with a view to "brag" about it. If I recollect right, I think, he further stated that he had recently come to know of two or three similar cases in which Eurasian boys had set up fictitious letters in a similar way. The charge sheet was not prepared till after the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Gell, had investigated the matter on the same afternoon of Wednesday. (c) The lady was examined as the prisoner's witness. Mr. Venayekrow asked for a summons against her; and though I objected on the ground of unnecessary annoyance, the magistrate ordered us to produce her at once, and within quarter of an hour afterwards she was produced. The report of her evidence, as it appears in your paper, is the report of her examination-in-chief by Mr. Venayekrow himself, and the examination by the court. Nothing being elicited against the complainant's case, there was no reason to cross-examine her. At the time of her examination, the prisoner, his solicitor, the complainant, myself and the court's interpreter were present. (d) Every witness of the complainant was cross-examined by Mr. Venayekrow, and I know that he was never prevented from making any statement he chose.

These are a few of the mis-statements which, on a hasty perusal of the report, have appeared to me to be worth contradicting at present in bare justice to all the parties concerned.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE KA[illegible]EE.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have in your article of this morning so well discussed the merits of a case in which an Eurasian boy named Edwards was some two months ago convicted of theft in our stable at Girgaum and sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate, to an imprisonment of three month's with hard labor, that I do not deem it necessary to say more on that subject.

However, on reading, also in your paper of this morning the petition of the prisoner and the statement of his father, which they submited to Government, I find that there are certain allegations made therein calumniating the trying magistrate, and which are utterly false. I as an elder member of the family request, therefore, that you will be good enough to give this a space in your to-morrow's journal.

1. It is perfectly untrue that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is related to me or my family by blood ties or connections.

2. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is or was never a trustee, manager or custodian of any moneys or properties belonging to myself or any of my family;

3. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's brother is simply a manager of the Nowrojee Hill Estate;

4. It is a lie that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had been at my house on the evening that the prisoner was placed in Girgaum Police Court lock-up or at any other time prior or subsequent to the same, and I say that we are not even on visiting terms.—Yours, &c., CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you will allow me to venture a surmise in the case of the lad Edwards, it is very probable that he got a well deserved thrashing from the ghorawallas for going after *their* women. It is a fact not altogether unknown in Bombay, that in the evenings when the men are all away driving their masters' carriages, many stables in the native town are visited for immoral purposes by Eurasian, Parsee, and other scamps, and I have little doubt myself, after reading the documents you publish to-day, that the row had its origin in one of these visits. The police might do a service by finding out the antecedents of the lad in this respect.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 13. B.

EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that these are near, it may be as well to hint that the Matriculation is only an entrance examination, and so the questions should be simple. As to F. A. last time boys were plucked in history who usually did pretty well. The custom of examining one's own pupils should be abandoned, for each professor knows their abilities by daily experience, and no examination is necessary. But an independent opinion is of use. The present system gives advantages to particular colleges, and the division of papers is unequal.

X.

PAVEMENT OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In walking from the Queen's statue to the National Bank of an afternoon a pedestrian frequently encounters obstacles which should not be permitted to obstruct the path.

In the first place there are two or three Post Office carts drawn up under the shade of the trees at the entrance to the road at the back of the Post Office, and he has to walk into the road to reach the pavement on the other side.

He next finds a private carriage standing opposite the northern archway at Treachers, and he has to go out of his way again, and finally he comes across one or two horses occupying the pavement under the colonnade, messing the place and causing a third detour.

I hope that by calling attention to the practise of these ghorawallas the nuisances will be stopped.

Sept. 13. W.

COMPULSORY EXILE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "One" I know civilians pay 4 per cent. of their salaries to a fund; but let us see what this comes to. If we take Rs. 1,000 as the average salary during 21 years, each pays Rs. 480 + 21 = 10,080 Rs., call it £1,000. The interest on this in Government paper would be only £40 or £50, and £950 is added as pension. I only wish they would let other departments have a civil fund on these terms! As to his other question I know that formerly many University men entered the Civil Service, but now Mr. Wren and Co. send up the greater number.

The graduated scale of pensions made for the P. W. D. would be better than the present rules by which no difference is made between 15 and 24 years.

Z.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPTAIN SETON, R.A., Bo. S.C., Commandant No. 4 Field Battery H. C., having proceeded on sick leave to Europe for 18 months, will not return, as he vacates his appointment on having received his majority. Captain Selfe, R. A., Officiating Commandant for Captain Smith, No. 2 Field Battery H. C., at Ellichpur, is the next for a permanent command of a Battery, but it is expected that Captain Baddeley, Commandant of No. 1 Battery Artillery at Hingolee, will be posted to No. 4 Battery, at Aurangabad. Lieut. Turner, R.A., is officiating. In either case, Captain Selfe R.A. should be appointed permanent Commandant.

A letter from Aurangabad informs me that Colonel E. W. Dun, Commandant, 6th Infantry H.C., proceeds on one year's sick leave in a few days, so that Lieut.-Colonel Justice, M.S.C., second in command will be appointed Commandant, as it is doubtful whether Colonel Dun will return. The gallant Colonel entered the Army in December 1843, and served with the expedition under Major General D'Angilar, C.B., in China in 1847; with the Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in Central India; and also with the Berar Field force in 1858.

The Commandantship of the 1st Infantry H.C. at Lingasoogoor, is still vacant; Major Havelock is officiating, while Lieut.-Colonel Way is second in command of the 4th Infantry H.C. at Jalna!

Just fancy a "full blown" Colonel, 32 years service, in charge of a *Squadron* of Cavalry H.C. at Mominabad! Colonel Hill, I hear, was previous to this "Detachment duty," the "officer commanding the military station of Aurangabad"!!

A few weeks ago there was a great *ghur-bhur* at Hingolee, that Colonel Turtons Regiment, 5th Infantry H.C., would go to Kandahar. I am in a position to say that this gallant Corps will not go to the Front.

Rumour has it that the 3rd Cavalry H.C. will not go further than Kurrachee. It is to be hoped it *will not* be a "wild goose chase", as I anticipated.

The 2nd Infantry H.C. (Colonel Conway Gordon), now doing garrison duty at Jhansi, will be relieved by the 9th Bombay Native Infantry some time at the beginning of November next, when the former Corps will return to Ellichpore.

THE RAINFALL IN GUZERAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 7.

FOR these last three days and nights we have had the most gracious and welcome rain that ever could gladden a thirsty land. Up to this morning we have had some four inches during these three days' and there is still prospect of more. This excellent fall is not a whit too soon; a little longer delay and the *kharif*—which even as it is has suffered somewhat—would have gone past reviving. Accounts from all parts are now favorable, and the appearance of the clouds, as they sail leisurely on from the west and north-west, shows that this timely rain must have been pretty general over the Guzerat and Kattyawar districts.

This city is the central habitation of the Jains, and as this is their holy week, they attribute the coming of the much wanted rain, to the especial merits of their deified heroes or *Tirthankars*. This season is called the *Paryushana or Pajjusan*, and is devoted by the *Shravaks* to religious meditation—reading, or rather hearing, the legends of *Mahavir* and other *Tirthankars*, and fasting. It is the Jain lent, and many a *Sadhu* and *Sadhwini* endeavours, as it were by a cross cut, to attain *Nirwana* by fasting for fifty days. The Yankee, Dr. Tanner, would be as nothing to these enthusiasts. There are two periods of lent, fifty days before, and seventy days after, the 5th Bhadwa Sudh. The *Sadhu*, who survives a fast during either of these periods, is worshipped almost as a deity. But it is very seldom that they succeed, whilst many annually perish in the vain attempt. But even, when unsuccessful, if he or she die in the attempt the corpse receives special adoration, extraordinary honours, and thus a morbid superstition is fostered and maintained. The Mussulmans, on the other hand, hold it to be in honour of their Ramzan that the rain has descended; whilst the Hindus declare it in honour of Gunputti, whose great day, to-morrow, is the "day of stones." However, this may be it is quite sufficient that we have had rain such as was wanted, and all fears of a famine may safely be laid aside for a season.

AT DUBRAI.

APRIL 16TH, 1880.

THE following verses, we are informed, were composed by a stranger to Major Waudby, on reading the account of the action at Dubrai, in which that gallant officer was killed:—

How Saxon Harold held his own,
On Stamford's disperate day;
How Richard broke the Pagan ranks,
In many a daring fray;
How rallying round Plantagenet
At Cressy and Poitiers,
Her yeomen bore the Lion flag,
Still rings in England's ears.

Each page of Froissart glitters
With knightly feats of arms;
King Harry's speech at Agincourt,
Each English spirit warms.
We share the pride amid the dirge
That wailed for dead Dundee;
And claim for Outram at Lucknow,
As grand a memory.

And who dare say that England
Has lost her olden might
Her war to bloody science grown,
Gold-dimmed her piercing sight?
Traitors are rank among us,
Wild words sow poisonous seed;
And those who held her banner up,
Are worsted in her need.

But while men fight as Waudby fought
And die as Waudby died,
Our England need not stoop her crest,
Nor vail her ancient pride;
Since never yet a nobler deed
Lit her historic sky,
Than that her Hero dared and did,
Away in lone Dubrai.

Forewarned of savage onslaught,
He and his faithful two
Saw in English soldier's duty,
As very clear to do;
As far as hope of rescue
Was thought of flight to one,
Who only knew his post was there,
And "duty must be done."

No living lips can tell us
Of that fierce and desperate strife,
Yet we have dread dumb witness,
How each hero sold his life;
For when the swarming robbers
Passed with their spoil away,
Round Waudby and his Sowars true
Nigh twenty Afghans lay.

Aye, like a feet of chivalry,
Like a theme for harper's rhymes,
The gallant story comes to us,
In our noisy modern times.
And I say, while yet among us,
Such men and deeds are found,
Though Atheists, Dreamers, Demagogues,
All hem her bole around,

The English oak strikes strong and deep
Her roots into the earth,
And courage, faith, and loyalty,
Are grained into her girth;
And still beneath her shadow
Are hearts to prize the brave,
And hands to twine the laurel wreath
For noble Waudby's grave.

S. K. PHILLIPS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening (weather permitting).

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening, (weather permitting.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th inst.:—Kaisar-i-Hind (s), from Sydney; Italia (s) Glasgow; Charter Oak, Newyork. Ysterday:—Ganjam, from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Sirdhana, to Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Herminen	Kuhner.
Overture	Jessonda	Spohr.
Selection	Elisir d' Amore	Donizetti.
Waltz	The Guards	D. Godfrey.
Polka	Leopoldstadter	Strauss.
Galop	Harum Scarum	J. Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Quadrille	Neu Melodieu	Strauss.
Selection	Robert Le Diable	Meyerbeer.
Valse	Amoretten Tauze	Gung'l.
Galop	Ohue rast and Ohue Ruh	Deppler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Gontrecourt	Ziehrer.
Overture	Der Liebestrank	Muiller.
Liebe Voeglein		Gumbert.
Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens	Strauss.
Fantasie		Lumbye.
Quadrille	Boccaccio	Strauss.
Romanza	Martha	Floto.
Waltz	Les lent Vierges	Resch.
Finale	Lucrezia Borgia	Donnizetti.
Galop	Vortaenzer	Sommer.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peshwa left the dock on Sunday and the s. s. Italia and ship Ballochmyle entered yesterday.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The further attendance of gentlemen of the common jury will not be required during these Sessions.

THE American barque Charter Oak, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York, brought 31,023 cases kerosine oil.

FALSE MEASURE.—Bhoja Mooljee, a grain dealer, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having in his possession a false measure, he being a retail dealer.

BOOKS AND REPORTS RECEIVED.—The Weapons, Army Organisation, and Political Maxims of the Ancient Hindus, with special reference to gunpowder and fire-arms. The Civil Justice Report of British Burmah.

THEFT.—Dhondee, woman, was yesterday convicted Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued Rs. 12, the property of Goomtee, woman. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Vithuldass Cassidass, a tram-conductor, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for issuing to a passenger a ticket other than the ticket provided by the Tramway Company.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Yabuga, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 17 in cash, the property of Luckmidass Lilladass. He being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF WALLS.—Portion of a wall of the second storey of house No. 36, situated at Punchayet Wady Lane, belonging to Eduljee Pestonjee, fell in on Saturday last. Fortunately no persons were injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 80. About ten feet of the wall of the Ladies' Gymkhana fell down on Sunday night last.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Rama Pandoo, who died from the fracture of his skull, the result of an accidental fall from the third storey of a house situated in Shamjee Hussajee Street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the case, of Mr. J. P. Weedon *versus* Mr. H. F. Knott, having called on for hearing, Mr. Smith, the solicitor for the prosecution, appeared on behalf of his client and stated that the complainant was willing to accept the amount deposited in Court in satisfaction of the debt, and solicited His Worship's permission to withdraw the charge against the defendant. The Magistrate acceded to the request, and ordered the amount (Rs 500), deposited in Court by the defendant, to be paid to complainant.

THE POONA WEEK.—This week Sattara sends a team to play Poona at cricket, lawn-tennis, badminton, rackets, and, we believe, any game that can be named or invented. The sporting spirit shown is admirable, all the more when we remember that this year it must have been unusually difficult to get a team together at all, to say nothing of a team so good as that which we understand is coming. Poona must look to her laurels, and may there be good fights and the best men win on each event. The programme is as follows:—Monday 13th.—11 A. M., cricket, tiffin at Gymkhana pavilion. Race lotteries in afternoon. Tuesday, 14th.—7 A. M., lawn-tennis; Indian game. Forenoon, rackets; afternoon, the races. Wednesday 15th 7 A. M., lawn-tennis; English game. Wednesday, 15th.—11 A. M. cricket; tiffin at Gymkhana pavilion. Race lotteries and pigeon shooting. Thursday, 16th.—Morning, badminton; afternoon the races.—*Deccan Herald.*

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THIS company gave their opening performance at the Gaiety Theatre last night. The entertainment sparkled with humour, the songs, the dancing and the bye-play of the performers being in many instances irresistibly comic. There was also some excellent vocal and instrumental music at intervals, and the entertainment on the whole was of a superior character. A more detailed report of the performance is held over until to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 13.

CANANORE, 4-50 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Rainfall 14 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind W. thermometer 78; barometer 29·850. Rainfall 27 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind W.; thermometer 77; barometer 29·956. Rainfall 34 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W.; Thermometer 90; Barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cleaer; wind N. W.; thermometer 79. Rainfall 75 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Esplanade. In. Cts.		Byculla. In. Cts.	
Previously registered.	52	22	57	41	49	98	54	52
Sept. 12 Sunday	0	34	....		....		....	
" 13 Monday	....		1	45	1	87	1	77
Total	52	56	58	86	51	85	56	29
Total Fall, Sept. 12, 1879	56	7	64	52	....		67	63

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced [illegible] year from June 23.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 8.—Occasional showers of rain have fallen during the week—more rain is needed. Weather cloudy.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Broach, says:—There is an apparent break in the rain; the crops are good; and another bumper season is confidently expected.

JALNA, Sept. 10.—Crop prospect are favourable. Several heavy showers of rain have fallen during the week. The weather remains cloudy and muggy.

A CORRESPONDENT at Broach writes under date 11th September:—Yesterday again it rained in torrents for hours together. This morning the aspect of the sky is very threatening, and a heavy downpour is expected every moment. We are tired of rain. The rice crop is coming up first class.

NEWS from Bhaunagar regarding the rains is very cheering. There has been a very timely fall in almost all the provinces of the territory, and no more fears regarding the crops are entertained.

A NASIK correspondent, on the 12th September, writes:—We have had a glorious fall of rain yesterday; we must have had nearly 2 inches. The sky to-day is overcast with dark heavy clouds, and there are signs of more rain

NANDGAOM, Sept. 11.—Although several showers of rain have fallen this month, yet the crops will be a partial failure owing to the hot and dry winds, and the want of rain last month. The quantity of rainfall is about 7·89 inches to date.

BERAR, Sept. 9.—Rain has fallen more or less in the six districts, which has averted the failure of the crops. In the Mulkapore and Akote talukas the crops are in a thriving condition. Good rain has fallen in Moortizapur and Karinga. Still the fall of rain to date is much below the quantity that fell during the corresponding period last year. Fever prevails in all the districts.

THE crop and weather report for the North West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending 8th September states:—The wind has changed to the east and slight rain has fallen in most districts. This has done some good to nearly all crops except rice. Prospects still good in Gorakhpur and Kumaun, and slightly better elsewhere, but rain is urgently needed everywhere. General health fair, except in Agra and Lucknow, where fever is still prevalent. Prices fluctuating. Cattle-disease increasing in Gorakpur, but has decreased in Meerut.

CITY OF AURANGABAD.—The quantity of rainfall has been about 1·54 inches more than the fall in the military cantonment. Fever is prevalent, also a few cases of measles.

AURANGABAD, Sept. 12.—A wet day, weather monsoonish. Yesterday and to-day heavy claps of thunder—one was terrific—with slight showers of rain (0·98 inches.) The timely showers of rain this month have removed the failure of the crops. The following is the quantity of rainfall this year, which is about one-half of the average quantity:—In March, 0·18 inches; May, 1·51 inches; June, 4·20 inches; July, 6·65 inches; August, 2·66 inches; and from 1st to 11th September, 2·19 inches in three days. Total 17·42 inches.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.—To-day there has been a rise of 0·1 and upwards at all stations in the North-Western Provinces, and in Western Bengal and the Eastern Punjab, in Rajputana and Central India and a smaller rise in other parts of India, and Burmah; and in Northern India the pressure is about 0·15 higher than the average of the time of year. Less rain is reported to-day. In Bengal, Julpigorie has ½ inch and Purneah 1-tenth. In the North-Western Provinces, there is only an insignificant fall at Benares and 4-tenths at Mussoorie; and in the Punjab, 2-tenths at Simla. In Rajputana and Central India, Indore reports 4-tenths, Rutlam 2½ inches, Goona 1-tenth, and Jeypore 6 cents on the 7th. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Jubbulpore 1-tenth, and, on the 7th, Amraoti 11-tenths, and Akola 1½ inches. In Bombay, Rajkot has 3½ inches, Kurrachee 9-tenths, Deesa 1 inch, and Bombay 6-tenths; and, on the 7th, and to-day Masulipatam has 6 cents and Cochin 4-tenths.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before S[illegible]les Sargent.)

A [illegible]K ON A BILL OF [illegible]GE.

THE NATIONAL [illegible]DIA VS. THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. FARRAN, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the Bank; and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormasjee, for the Company. This was a claim by the National Bank upon the official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company for Rs. 8,840 with interest, due to the Bank as payees and holders of a bill of exchange drawn on the 9th October 1878 by Ghellabai Pudumsey and Nursey Kussowjee as directors of the company. A suit had been filed against the company and costs were incurred by the Bank, whose present claim amounted to Rs. 8,680 with interest at 9 per cent. From 9th October 1878. The bill was presented for payment to Nursey Kessowjee and Co., at Hongkong, the drawees in the bill mentioned, but it was dishonored. Notice of the circumstance was subsequently given to the official liquidators of the company, who said that they could not recommend that the claim should be allowed, and required that it should be proved to the satisfaction of the court. On the other hand, the liquidators stated that they investigated the Bank's claim and were advised that the bill was not drawn by and was not binding upon the company. They therefore raised the point whether the company was indebted to the Bank, submitting that in any case the Bank could not claim interest beyond the 27th December 1878 when the liquidation of the company commenced. It was stated that about the time the receipt was signed by the directors of the company, the claimants received from them shipping documents for 31 bales of twist per steam ship Lombardy, of the value of Rs. 6,000, as security; and that the twist was sold in February 1879; and it was submitted that the claimants ought to account for and deduct from their claim the proceeds of the sale. It was affirmed for the Bank that the shipping documents for the bales of twist were not received by the Bank as security for the payment of the bill of exchange, but were delivered to the drawees' firm at Hongkong to whom the bales had been consigned. The proceeds of the sale of the twist were credited by the Hongkong firm to the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company; and it was submitted that the Bank were in no way liable to account for the proceedings, and that their claim was not liable to any deduction in respect thereof. The amount of the claim was paid by the Bank to the company on their own account as appeared from the receipt. The Bank gave up interest subsequently to the commencement of the winding-up. The matter was argued in chambers on the 28th ult., and his Lordship gave his decision to-day. Upon the documents produced before his Lordship and the authorities cited, the learned judge allowed the Bank's claim with interest up to the date of the commencement of the winding up. The question of costs is reserved for future consideration.

THE SOLVENCY OF INDIA.

WE have been hearing so much of late about the Bankruptcy of India that it is quite refreshing to read the following passage in one of Mr. R. Knight's articles in the (London) *Statesman*:—

"The figures show that India has, practically, no debt in the ordinary sense of the term. For every shilling of her so-called debt, she has a shilling to show in her cash balances, or her opium godowns, in her railways, telegraphs, or canals. These are what may be called her special assets. She is meanwhile the owner of a vast national property in land, forests, mines, &c., the capitalised value of which may be moderately stated at £500,000,000 sterling. There is no lien upon this property of any kind, unless we capitalise the pension list she is engaged to pay, and the expectations of State employes. Practically, India is the one country in the civilised world that has no public debt. Her assets in cash, and in great reproductive public works, represent £200,000,000 sterling; while, if we take the national estates into the account, her balance-sheet shows assets of £700,000,000 sterling against aggregate liabilities of but £225,000,000, without taking into account the enormous sums of money that have been sunk in the public buildings, civil and military, of the Empire, upon its fortifications, garrisons, and arsenals, its vast military stores, and transport fleet; all obtained and paid for, not by incurring debt, but out of the current revenues of the country. And instead of all this being presented to Parliament and to the financial world in a shape so clear that a child might grasp it, we persist for twenty years on end in presenting the accounts in a shape that makes it impossible for any one but a close student to understand them at all, and that suggests steadily from one year's end to another that the country is heavily burdened with debt. We owe it to the perverse shape in which our balance-sheet has ever been presented to the world, that no Minister has yet ventured to propose to Parliament an Imperial guarantee of the Indian debt. Were the state of our finances but clearly understood, the guarantee would be given as a matter of course and of common-sense; but while the Finance Department is perpetually wringing its hands over what it calls our financial difficulties and chronic deficits, what wonder if the world takes us at our word and asks five per cent. from us on guaranteed railway capital, when our credit ought to command it at three and-a-half. There is no concealing the confusion, feebleness, want of courage and insight, with which our finances have been administered. Had they been administered by men of original power, the *whole* debt would have been consolidated into an English 3½ or 3¾ per cent. stock, saving to the country £3,000,000 sterling a-year; and had the same qualities been shown in dealing with the silver difficulty, the balance-sheets of the last three years would have shown about three millions sterling a year better than they have done. It is the statement of a simple fact, that we are at this moment paying away a sum of six millions sterling a year through sheer financial incapacity on the part of the Government. Our book-keeping has been unexceptionable; our financing has been that of dotage, and is the true cause of all our embarrassments. No one in the Government has the courage to form an opinion upon the subject. It is thought safer to remain as we are, and run no risks. And yet what the 'risks' are no one can tell."

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. David Wright, an engine-driver in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and filed an information against Muncherjee Rustomjee, a guard in the employ of the same Company, charging him with defamation in alleging in a report to Mr. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent of the Railway, that the complainant was intoxicated while in charge of an engine. A summons had been previously issued on the application of Muncherjee Rustomjee, charging Wright with assaulting him. His Worship granted the application and ordered a summons to be issued against Muncherjee, returnable on the 16th. instant, the same day on which the other summons is to be heard.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, SEPT. 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

CHARGE OF DEFAMING THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the accused, made an application for the adjournment of the case till Monday next, and for trial by a special jury. Mr. Telang, on behalf of the prosecution, consented to an adjournment. His Lordship observed that, after examining the case, he thought it was one for a special jury to try, and as Thursday, Friday and Saturday next are commercial holidays, it seemed to him advisable to adjourn the matter till Monday. The case was accordingly adjourned till next Monday.

MURDER.

CRUSTNA BABAJEE, a Hindu, age 30, was charged with having murdered Suntook Babajee. The prosecution was conducted by the Advocate-General and Mr. Branson, and Mr. Russell appeared for the accused. The Advocate-General, in opening the case, observed that he felt convinced the jury would bestow on the evidence such care as the gravity of the offence and the punishment of the same deserved. In the present case there was no actual eye-witness of the deed, and the prosecution had to rely on circumstantial evidence. There was no doubt, from the medical evidence, that deceased came to his death by violence, as the skull was crushed in so as to make the brain protrude; and there would be no reasonable doubt, but that the person inflicting the injuries would know that they were such as would cause death. They would also have the evidence of the statements made by the deceased. The fact of the case were as follows:—The deceased had been living with a woman of the name of Taee, for a month or so till the 3rd July last, and they were to be married on the 5th. They were both mill hands, living at Chinchpoogly and employed in the Nursey Mills. The woman Taee had previously lived with the prisoner. There was no evidence of any actual quarrel having taken place. On the morning of the muder, deceased left his house at a very early hour with a red umbrella. At about a quarter to 7, a police sepoy was informed that a man was lying down much injured. He went to the place, and found the deceased lying down and breathing heavily. He had two wounds on the head. There was found near the man the red umbrella he had taken with him that morning, and a gunny bag. The fact of the presence of the gunny bag would have to be kept in mind, if it were connected with other evidences of guilt against the prisoner. Deceased was removed by the police sepoy to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. A man of the name of Rama Aman made a statement to the police to the effect that, about 9 a. m. on the morning of the same day, the prisoner came to him and stated that he had struck deceased, and asked him if the police were making any noise about it. This would be very strong evidence against the prisoner. Rama stated that prisoner said he struck the deceased with a stick; according to the evidence of Dr. Blane, the wounds on deceased's head could not have been inflicted by the stick discovered. Some time afterwards, two heavy hammers were found secreted in the prisoner's house. It was quite explicable that the prisoner should possess such weapons seeing his trade of a quarryman. On careful examination, no trace of blood or hair were found on the weapons. It would be for the jury to consider whether it would be probable that the prisoner would have been clever enough to remove such traces, and also what weight to give to the statement of Rama. There was no trace of any scuffle between the prisoner and deceased. After Mr. Russell had delivered an able speech for the defence, his Lordship, in summing up, dwelt on the fact that the prisoner said he struck deceased with a stick, which medical evidence went to show was incapable of inflicting the wounds; but this might be a not altogether strange instance of half confession. Attention was also called to the fact that no *alibi* had been attempted. The jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was discharged.

Special jurymen are summoned to appear on Monday next at 5 minutes to 10 A.M., when the Portuguese defamation case will be tried.

THE KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

CAPTAIN PARKER, Master Attendant at Kurrachee, in a speech at the annual meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd. inst., gave the following particulars regarding the Kurrachee Harbour:—In 1854 I first visited the harbour. I was then a Midshipman on board the H. C. H. Frigate Queen, Capt. Young, I. N. I remember well as we were crossing the bar, her bumping heavily, and the vessel's draught was only 16 feet. Compare this with our present fine sheltered channel, with water sufficient in vessels of the largest class to enter and leave the harbour with ease and safety. When I arrived here in 1873 to join my present appointment, I found the directions for the Harbour only admitted a vessel with a draught of 20 feet in the fair season and spring tides, and with a draught of 18 feet neap tides; during the monsoon vessels with only a draught of 16 feet were allowed to enter the harbour. Soon after my arrival, I found it necessary from the improved state of the channel to alter those directions, and in August of that year, new directions were issued with the sanction of Government—allowing vessels with a draught of 24 feet to enter during fair season, and vessels with a draught of 21·6 feet during monsoon. Since that time they have been further revised, and when I tell you that such vessels as the Atalanta, Guy Mannering, Manilla, Naverino, Heshania Duke of Buckingham, and many others—vessels of the largest class over 2,000 tons, and from 350 to 400 feet in length, have entered, been berthed, and left the Harbour with perfect safety, with draughts of from 22 to 24 feet, I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that the capabilities of this harbour has been fairly proved. During the last twelve months over 750 vessels have passed the channel, some of them very large vessels, and, I am glad to tell you, without a single accident of any kind. This speaks well not only of the capabilities of the Harbour, but also of the very satisfactory manner the pilotage duties have been performed. During the late rush of vessels to the harbour with railway material, doubtless some trifling inconvenience was experienced by the masters of vessels in having their vessels shifted from one berth to another. At one time we had so many as 19 large vessels in the harbour, and of course there was some difficulty in providing berth to them all, and although the resources of the Port Department were tested to the full, yet, I am glad to say, we managed to accommodate them all, and not *one vessel* was sent away from the Port for want of acccommodation in the harbour.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS AND THE FACTORIES BILL.

Bombay Millowners' Association,
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

To The Under Secretary to Government Judicial Department.

SIR,—We are directed by the Bombay Millowners' Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3195, dated 6th May, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department No. 452, of the 24th April last, and of the Bill No. II. to regulate labour in factories, together with the Select Committee's Report which accompanied it, and requesting that Government may be favoured with any observations which the Association may wish to make on the Bill.

The present Bill has been substituted for the Factories Bill of 1879, on which the Association reported in their letters to Government, dated 15th January and 23rd February last. The main features of the new Bill consist of the following changes:—

(*a*) The Bill is made applicable to the whole of British India.

(*b*) The distinction between two classes of persons, namely, "children" (*i.e.*, persons under 12 years of age) and "young persons" (*i.e.*, persons between the ages of 12 and 16), has been abandoned, and the amended Bill deals with one class only, namely "children," which it defines as persons under the age of 14 years.

(*c*) The minimum age of employment is fixed at 8 years.

(*d*) The Bill admits of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years being employed for ten hours a day, including one hour for relaxation, but requires that they be allowed four holidays in the month.

The Association desire in the first place to express their gratitude to the Government of India and the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General for the removal of the objectionable clause in the original Bill, which proposed to make the Act to apply only to those parts of British India to which it might from time to time be extended by the Local Governments, and for the substitution in the new Bill of the clause making it applicable to the whole of British India. The Bill as originally proposed would have been a grave injustice to the Bombay factories, which would have been placed under a serious, if not ruinous disability in their competition with other places in India, into which it was apparently the intention of the Local Governments not to introduce the proposed law. The views of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, therefore, on this point have the entire approval of the Association.

Although the amended Bill is in other respects somewhat more liberal than the original Bill, the Association beg leave to again express their regret that Government should have felt it necessary to introduce into India any factory legislation for the present. The Association would willingly concur in the desirability of such a measure if the necessity for it were proved. In their report on the original Bill, dated 15th January last, they endeavoured to show that such a measure was unnecessary, that there was no analogy between the state of things in India and that existing in English manufactories, and that, by the system of payment by piecework, the Indian adult was enabled to do the work of the day in the leisurely manner that suited him, while many of the children, who were nominally employed for ten to elven hours, only worked at intervals. They might have added that those intervals were in reality periods of rest for the habits of the natives as regards sitting and lying and their manner of clothing enable them to take rest at any moment and under almost any conditions, and without the aid of seats or the other appliances so necessary to enable the European operative to take rest. The proposed law has, we understand, been urged upon the Government by people in England well-meaning no doubt, but ignorant of the habits and condition of mill children in India; for the description given by them

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of the long hours of work which these children have to endure, their emaciated appearance and pitiful state, has, the Association are sure, no basis in fact: the generally improved condition of the children, and the kindly contentment with which they have always taken to the work of the cotton mills are proofs of the contrary. *The children, and operatives generally, are well paid, well fed, and well clothed, and in these respects they present a marked contrast to the wretched appearance of persons of the same classes engaged in other labouring pursuits.* That they are now much better off than they were before they had this employment cannot, the Association believe, be disputed. It is a fact, moreover, which we desire once more to impress upon the Government, that factory legislation in England has in every instance originated with the operatives themselves; and so jealous are they of any encroachment upon their rights that nothing will induce them to work after the children "knock off." In India, on the other hand, no complaints have ever been made by the hands of the working hours or other arrangements in the factories, and it is certain that, instead of welcoming factory legislation, as has always been the case with English operatives, they will regard it as a vexatious interference on the part of the Government with their means of earning a livelihood.

It therefore appears to the Association that legislation on the ground of humanity is quite unnecessary, and we know that the operatives themselves do not desire it. We proceed now to show the effect which the proposed restrictions will have on the cotton industry. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in its remarks on *Section* 7, para. 1, of the present Bill, says—and the observation is borne out by the result of the working of the Factory Acts in England—that every factory which employs mixed hands, *i. e.*, children and adults, must necessarily stop working when the children "knock off." Now there is not a cotton-spinning factory in this Presidency in which mixed hands are not employed, the necessity for the employment of children, who are better suited for the work, being greatest in those mills where throstle or "water" spinning is carried on. If the lists of the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Presidency of Bombay, which are appended to the Annual Reports of this Association,* are referred to, it will be seen that with the exception of two, every mill has a large proportion of throstle spindles. The total number of spindles in the Presidency is 1,177,262, of which 484,366 are throstles. Children are employed in attending to throstle frames, as well as in "doffing," but so irregular is their attendance that many throstle frames in mills are often daily standing idle because of the absence of the children. If, then, there is so much difficulty in securing their attendance when they are earning full wages, the difficulty will be much greater when nearly double the number of children must be employed, working in relays, and earning not much more than half of what they do now. Indian children are more indifferent to their work and less manageable than children in an English factory, and we believe that wherever practicable the Indian millowner will, with the view of avoiding the constant stoppages of the mill which will result from the system of working with relays of children, resort to the plan of employing adult labour to do the work which is better suited for children, as this, though much more expensive than the present plan, would probably be more economical than the employment of children under the restrictions of an Act. If this should prove impracticable by reason of the heavy extra expense, then the restrictions now proposed will have the effect of limiting the working of those factories in which children are employed to nine hours per day—a limitation which, with the irregular attendance of the children, will probaly result in the decline, if not the extinction, of the manufacture of water twist in India. It has hitherto been the policy of Government to encourage manufacturing enterprise in India by abstaining from all interference in the internal working of the mills, and the Association believe that the wisdom of this policy is confirmed by the report, just issued, of the Famine Commission, where attention is called to the grave difficulty the country labours under from the fact that her people are so entirely dependent on agriculture for a living. To that policy of non-interference is attributable whatever success the cotton mills of this Presidency have had, but nothing could be more certain to check the development of such enterprise, and perhaps strike at the root of the manufactures already existing, than the proposed new law, and we venture, with great deference, to hope that the Government of India may yet, on reconsideration, abandon a measure that cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon an industry which has been so beneficial to this Presidency, and particularly to the labouring classes.

The Association desire, therefore, but most respectfully, to protest against the introduction of the present Bill, not only in the interesist of the operatives, who will be most seriously affected by it, but because of the injury it will do to the manufactures of this Presidency. If, however, Government still think it necessary to proceed with the Bill, the Association beg respectfully to recommend that the undermentioned sections of the Bill be altered or amended as follows:—

Section 2, para. 6.—The Association recommend that Ginning Factories be exempted from the Act. The work of a Ginning Factory is confined to four months in the year, as it is impossible to gin in damp weather and the hands employed have generally no other livelihood than the wages earned during the short period the factories are worked.

The Association also beg strongly to recommend that the word "child" in this paragraph should mean a person under the age of ten years, and that the word "ten" should be substituted for "fourteen" wherever it appears in the Bill. In their Report on the original Bill, the Association considered it undesirable to make the Act applicable to persons above the age of twelve years, because of the early age at which young persons come to maturity in this country. The Association refrained then from recommending a lower age, because, being directly interested in the operation of the proposed Act, and remembering the circumstances under which it was forced upon the Government by persons in England who were ignorant of the condition and habits of mill-children in India and of their early physiological development, they felt that the naming of a lower age might be open to misconstruction of motives and the appearance of selfishness. As the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, however, an influential and totally disinterested body, has strongly recommended that the Act should not apply to persons above the age of ten years, so that the least possible disturbance should be caused to the millowning industry, the Association desire frankly to avow their opinion that the age of twelve years is unnecessarily high, and they beg to express their concurrence in the recommendation made by the Chamber, and their earnest hope that it will be adopted. If the age to which the Act is made applicable is reduced to ten years, much of the injury which the introduction of the measure will do to the cotton manufactures of this Presidency will be avoided. The Association would further represent the importance of gradually introducing any such important change in the relations of the working classes: even if it were without doubt necessary to make the limit of age twelve years, your Memorialists suggest that the interests of the factories, and of the children themselves, would be best conserved by beginning at a comparatively low age and afterwards increasing it. By this means the change would be gradual, and the necessary inconvenience to all classes from an abrupt and vital change would be avoided. The Association believe that nothing would justify so high a limit as fourteen years, but should the age of twelve years be fixed on as the ultimate proper limit, the Association suggest that it be placed at first at ten, leaving it to the future to increase it as necessity is shown. The change, if thus made, would be a more gradual one, and less injurious to the interests of this new industry. They further suggest that a clause, as recommended by the Chamber, be introduced into the Bill providing that the certifying Surgeon should periodically visit each mill, and certify, free of charge, in the register to be kept by the mill, that all the children are physically fit for the work.

Section 3.—The Association, in their Report on the original Bill, recommended that the greatest care be exercised in appointing persons of character to fill the posts of Inspectors of Factories, as the proper administration of the Act would entirely depend upon them, and it was of great importance that the Act should be worked free from oppression and without a suspicion of corruption. The Association desire to repeat this recommendation, and to add that the Act, if injudiciously or improperly carried out, will have the worst possible effect on every interest concerned in the industry.

Section 4, para. (c), sub-para. 2.—For the reasons above stated, the Association recommend that the word "ten" be substituted for "fourteen" in the last line of this paragraph.

Section 5.—For the reasons above given, they recommend that the word "fourteen," being the seventh last word of this paragraph, be deleted, and the word "ten" be substituted.

The Association assume that Government will grant the certificates referred to in this section free of charge.

Section 7, para. 1.—The Association desire to invite the special attention of Government and of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General to the remark made by the Chamber of Commerce on this paragraph, namely, "it is obvious that if the maximum age of children employed were fixed at fourteen or even twelve years, every factory which employs mixed hands, *i.e.*, children and adults, must necessarily stop working when the children 'knock off.' It is for this reason that the Chamber has recommended the substitution of ten years instead of fourteen."

It has already been shown that nearly every Cotton Mill in this Presidency employs mixed hands, and the Act, therefore, will practically have the effect of limiting the working of factories to nine hours a day for adults as well as children. The Association cannot believe that Government intended imposing so ruinous a restriction on the industries of India, especially when the system of payment by piece-work is remembered, and the leisurely manner in which the work of the day is done in an Indian Mill. The Association apprehend that the Act as proposed could only have the effect pointed out by the Chamber, as the difficulties of working with relays of children will, there can be little doubt, prove insuperable.

Section 7, para. 3.—The Association recommend that this paragraph be altered as follows:—

"The times at which such intervals shall be allowed, and the length of each interval, shall be fixed by the owner of each factory, who shall communicate the same to the Local Government for its confirmation."

Section 8.—The Association recommend that the first paragraph of this section be altered as follows:—

Every child employed in a factory shall be allowed four holidays in every month, and the occupier of such factory shall forthwith give notice of the days fixed for such holidays to such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf. But the occupier of the factory shall have the power of substituting for such fixed holidays such days as the Mills may be closed in consequence of accidents to the machinery, or for the inspection of boilers, notice thereof being given to the officer appointed by the Local Government; nor shall the occupier of the factory be prevented from working the factory on any holiday by relays of the children employed in the factory, or by the employment of other children, subject always to the provisions of this Act."

Section 8, Para. 2.—The Association recommend that the words "with the previous sanction of," in the first and second lines of this paragraph, be deleted, and the words "by giving notice to" be substituted. The paragraph would then read thus:—"An occupier of a factory may, by giving notice to the Inspector, substitute," &c.

Section 8, para. 3.—The Association recommend that this paragraph be omitted, as being unnecessary.

Section 12.—The powers vested by this section in the discretion of the Inspector are capable of great abuse, and might be the means of inflicting great hardship and injury on the owners of factories. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the Inspectors should be men of high character and standing, and the Association desire to draw the special attention of Government to its remarks under Section 3 of this Bill.

Section 16.—The Association recommend that, for the reasons already stated, the word "fourteen" in this paragraph be deleted, and the word "ten" substituted.

The Association desire specially to invite the attention of Government, and of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor General, to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce on this section, which are as follows:—

"With regard to this section, the suggestions made under Section 2 would, if adopted, render the rules of evidence referred to in section 16 unnecessary,—a result all the more desirable, seeing the great if not insurmountable difficulty of ascertaining the ages of the children, and the unfairness of throwing the burden of proof on the occupier of the factory."

The Association have only to add that the proposal to throw the burden of proof on the occupier of a factory would be a great injustice to him, and that it would act harshly and oppressively on the children. In nearly every instance, the parents are as ignorant of the ages of their children as the children are themselves, and there being no reliable system of registraton of births throughout India, nor any means of identifying the children, it is impossible to ascertain what the real age of a child is.

Section. 18.—The Association recommend that the rules referred to in this section be submitted by the Local Government for the approval of the Association before they are published. With regard, however, to para. (*c*) of this section, the Association desire particularly to suggest that an Appeal Court should consist of five persons, of whom two at least should be representatives of the cotton spinning and weaving industry, and appointed by the Bombay Millowners' Association.—We have the honour, &c.,

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

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* Copies of the Report of the Association, for the year ending 31st October 1879, containing these lists, have been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, for the information of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

THE CENSUS.

"Got any boys?" the Marshal said
To a lady from over the Rhine!
And the lady shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nein!"
"Got any girls?" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head
And civilly answered, "Nein!"
"But some are dead!" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again the lady shook her head
And civilly answered, "Nein!"
"Husband, of course," the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nein!"
"The devil you have!" the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
And again she shook her flaxen head
And civilly answered, "Nein!"
"Now what do you mean by shaking your head
And always answering 'Nine'?"
"Ich kann kein Englisch!" civilly said
The lady from over the Rhine.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

IMPORTANT TO THE MILL INDUSTRY.

MUNCHERSHA BEZONJEE VS. THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the company. We give below some further extracts from the evidence in the case for the benefit of the general body of shareholders, showing how mill affairs in Bombay are generally managed by agents.

Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday said further among other things.—The directors alleged that certain machinery was purchased through John Campbell and Co., whose agents we were, and that re-discount was not paid. John Campbell and Co. charged 2½ per cent., out of which they made an allowance to the agents of the company as their agents. The directors claimed 1 per cent. for the company, and wrote a letter on the subject. I did not answer it in writing. The Oriental Mill commission was paid in return. In respect of the agents' alleged misconduct in reference to cotton samples and refusal to return commission, the directors were about to file a suit. I paid Rs. 7,000 to Mooljee Hunsraj and Foolchund Purshotum about that time. They were the brokers acting for settlement between Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and N. A. Wadia. Wadia represented the agents.

Mr. Cowasjee Edaljee Patel said among other things.—I know a good deal of the Pandays. Madhowjee Dhurumsey was their largest creditor, and his son is still a creditor. I was a registered shareholder in this company. One of the shares belonged to the Pandays. It was transferred to my name in order that I might take a part at the meetings and support the Pandays. I do not know whether the share still stands in my name. I d[illegible]not know when I re-transferred it. I don't kn[illegible]ow many other persons had shares transferred in[illegible]ay to their names. I received Rs. 1,000 from C[illegible]Jootha, cloth-seller to the company, as my s[illegible] It was Mr. Merwanjee wh[illegible] I was rendering assistance [illegible]on't know whether he returned to [illegible]s a portion of the commission he got from the company. Callidas proposed me as an auditor, and I was appointed to that office. The large yarn and cloth dealers never paid us *sookree* (allowance.)

To the Court.—The item of Rs. 19,000 was in the account when I audited the account. I did not enquire at the time about it.

Chuttoorbooj Assaria said among other things.—In 1874-75 I was a muccadum of the company and knew the plaintiff as secretary. On the 19th August, 1875, I paid him Rs. 1,500 in respect of percentage. Plaintiff said it was usual to receive percentage from muccadums, and that I must pay it. He told me to give him 9 or 10 per cent. on my bill for labour. I offered to pay 4 per cent. Ultimately it was agreed to pay 5 per cent. A rough estimate was made when I paid the Rs. 1,500. I paid it because I knew he was the secretary, and that if I did not pay, I should find it difficult to get payment for my bills. I thought so because he was doing all the business; and that if I did not pay I would suffer. On the 19th January, 1876, I paid Rs. 500 to plaintiff. I also paid him Rs. 170 at his house. The Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 were paid at the office. It is not true that Mr. Merwanjee told me to pay plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—When I was in difficulty in 1865-66, I borrowed money from Panday's firm on the security of my estate. I borrowed about Rs. 2,50,000. I never speculated in shares or cotton. I traded in cotton on my own account. The firm appointed me muccadum to the Broach and the Oriental Mills also. I am now indebted to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 or Rs. 12,00,000, including interest. This amount is due after realising my estate of Rs. 2,50,000. The interest runs at 18 per cent. Chanda Ramjee succeeded me as muccadum, and he advanced the company Rs. 2,00,000. I used to purchase pickings which passed in the mill as good cotton. Merwanjee told me at one time that he wanted inferior cotton for inferior purposes; and that if I charged him Rs. 2 profit per candy, and muccadumage Rs. 1½, he would purchase the cotton from me. I used to purchase cotton of good quality. In the bazar it is not called pickings. I have realised profits in this as well as other mills. (Re-examined.) I do not know how much cotton was daily used in the mill.

To the court.—The plaintiff did not sanction payment to me for coals, about which there was a dispute, and I paid him Rs. 500. I wanted only fair charges as muccadum. I asked plaintiff to pay me monies due to me for muccadum's business, when he said that I should pay him Rs. 500.

Callidas Jootha said among other things.—I am a dealer in piecegoods and was a seller of the company's cloth from the formation of the company till January, 1877. I know the plaintiff. During my connection with the mill, I used to pay him *sookree* (allowance.) I used to pay him one anna per rupee on the amount of commission I got from the company. It is usual in many places to pay *sookree*. After my agreement expired, they sold the cloth by auction sale by holding a bazar. Plaintiff said to me "tell agents to circulate the offers, and if you increase your offer by an *annee* (one-sixteenth part of an anna) I would get the goods sold to you." I did not adopt the course proposed. The practice of selling cloth by circular lasted for a year, and during the time the stock accumulated a great deal.

Cross-examined.—When Merwanjee Framjee and Co. became agents of the new company, they made contracts with me for a certain time as salesman of all the cloth on commission. I took the first contract in the name of Dhurumsey Purdhan and then in the name of Jootha Canjee. I used to deal with the company in three different names in order that the shareholders might not know. In 1875 the mill wanted large loans. The agents said that the person who lent Rs. 2,00,000 would get the business of selling cloth on commission. I afterwards got Madhowjee Dhurumsey to advance the money. I got two rupees per bale for selling cloth. Madhowjee lent Rs. 2,00,000 to the company at 9 per cent., and I paid him half a rupee per bale. I agreed to pay 25 per cent. commission. When the mill worked fully and produced cloth, my commission would be Rs. 20,000 a year. This arrangement was continued until the directors determined to sell the cloth by auction. I was again appointed cloth-seller of the company in 1879 on the same terms as before. I do not now pay half a rupee per bale to Madhowjee's son. I was and am still a creditor of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. I lent Rs. 15,000, of which Rs. 10,000 remain unpaid to me. There are old and new creditors of the mills: the latter will be paid first, and then the former. I hear from outside people that the agents get Rs. 50,000 besides the one-half commission that goes to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. I indemnify the company against bad debts.

Damodhur Thackersey said among other things.—I am one of the agents of the Hindostan Mills, and we have lately purchased the Bombay and Manchester Mills. I know the plaintiff. Formerly I had a contract to sell the yarn of the New Dhurumsey Mill on commission, and after my contract expired I was purchasing the yarn from the agents. There was a difficulty in purchasing. I often saw the plaintiff, who said that I should give him higher offers than I had made to the agents. The reason he gave me was that the agents were not managing the business properly, and he wanted to show that the directors by their own exertions got higher offers. I found great difficulty in obtaining goods, and sometimes saw the secretary personally. He said "first make your offer to the agents, and then come to me, and for an increase of an *annee*, I will give you the preference." I did not make increased offer to the secretary, but made full offer to the agents. I said to the secretary "your directors and agents have been quarrelling with each other; and the company will be ruined." The secretary coincided with my views, but said he was obliged to do it, from which I inferred that he wanted to show that the agents were unfit for their business.

Cross-examined.—I used to get Rs. 1¼ commission per bale. I was the only yarn commission dealer for 1876-77. I earned a nett profit in that year of Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 10,000. Before I could get the contract I advanced the company Rs. 1,50,000 at 9 per cent. I was told that, if I did not lend the amount, I could not get the yarn commission business. The agents were unable to raise money, because the credit of the company was shaken. Before my contract, the company was selling the yarn to the highest bidder without the intervention of the commission agent. I did not report to the directors the conversation I had with the secretary. The secretary generally told me that, if I increased my offers, he would get me goods. The Hindostan Mills do not pay commission on the goods sold—we have got a shop for the sale of the goods.

The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

BENGAL.

THE DARJILING TRAMWAY.—This tramway, so far as it has been completed between Silligori and Karsiong, is described as working in a most satisfactory manner. The trains run with great punctuality and despatch. The natives are said to be greatly taking to it, and below Karsiong, it is stated, there is scarcely a bullock cart to be seen on the road.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CALCUTTA.—The quantity of tea exported from Calcutta in the month of August last was 6,052,495lbs. as against 3,982,563lbs. exported in August last year. From the commencement of this season—1st May—to the end of August, the quantity exported has amounted to 12,640,327lbs., as against 10,561,887lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last season.

MORE STAMP FRAUDS.—Some cases of stamp frauds have come to light in the Civil Courts. It appears that in one case a Court fee stamp of two hundred rupees has been abstracted from a plaint filed in the 2nd Sub Judge's Court, Patna, in 1875 and a two rupees stamp substituted in its place. This is the nature of fraud in the other cases now detected by Babu Shyamndub Rai, the Deputy Collector deputed to the duty of investigating stamp frauds.—*Behar Herald.*

NAGAS.—Speculation has all along been excited as to the probable duration of Naga tranquility. By all accounts, this appears to us to be exceedingly precarious, as the follows seems to suggest:—"The following expresses the general opinion at Kohima:—"I have a sort of suspicion that we have not seen the last of this Naga business yet; the tribes are sulky, to put it mildly. There is not much danger of any immediate trouble, as they are busy with the cultivation of their crops, but after their harvest is in, and we attempt to collect revenue, it is my opinion they will shew a rough edge."—*Bengal Times.*

TAUNTING BY SUIT BROKERS.—The Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, has given judgment in the case of Dorabjee Denearjee, a pleader of the court, who on the 11th May, 1880, was charged by seven pleaders of the court "with professional misconduct in having, contrary to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act 1879, taken instructions from persons other than those from whom a pleader is entitled to take instructions, and we beg that the court would be pleased to institute proper enquiries and to take such other steps in the matter as it may deem fit." The Judge decided that Dorabjee Denearjee should be dismissed from pleading in the court.

MIRTHFUL LEGISLATORS.—Lord Ripon has done his first great service to India. It is recorded and will never be forgotten, that on the third day of September 1880, the Chamber of Legislation at Simla resounded, apparently twice over, with laughter. Unfortunately the laughter-compelling power of his Excellency's brief remark must have laid, we presume, in a waggish look or tone of voice, and as it reaches the outside world it is incapable of disturbing the dull surface of India life with the least ripple of mirth. At most we can only smile, and regret that the echoes of the council's laughter died away in its own chamber, and did not roll down the hills, to be taken up on the steamy or parched plains by merry multitudes, and rolled along, peal upon peal, over the length and breadth of a great guffawing empire. If His Excellency could but make India laugh, or even cheerily smile! But it is no small thing to know that the Legislative Council, if even on one occasion only, gave way to laughter, and that not at a laboured witticism borrowed from ancient books, but at a quiet remark which had simply good humour to make it please. Carlyle assures us "that no man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether irreclaimably bad," and perhaps the same may be true of a Legislative Council. These legislators have hearts and feelings, and can laugh; they are not mere rolls of parchment, nor even cast-metal automatons; they are men, and have a sense of humour. The discovery is worth recording. We owe it to Lord Ripon, and are thankful.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE AFGHAN WAR RELIEF FUND.—We are informed that the Adjutant General, Madras Army, has received a communication from the Government of India, requesting to be furnished with a list of widows and orphans who are most deserving to share in the money contributed by certain Indian Princes for the relief of the families of men who were killed in the Afghan War. The Adjutant General has forwarded copies of the letter in question to General Officers Commanding, with a request that the information called for may be furnished. On receipt of replies from these officers, the Adjutant General will submit them to the Government of India.—*Mail.*

SIR F. ROBERTS AND THE MADRAS ARMY.

WE shall welcome Sir Frederick with the honour due to his now celebrated name, and we acknowledge his thorough fitness for the position of Commander of the forces in this Presidency; but we cannot disguise from ourselves that he is a reformer of the newest school, and that he took, until called away to avenge the Bala Hissar disaster, a prominent place in the Simla Conference. It is, we believe, well known that his theory is that no troops are required to garrison India south of the Nerbudda, and that h[illegible] opinion of the efficiency of the Madras Sepoy i[illegible] high one. These ideas may have undergone so[illegible] modification lately, and he may not be as in[illegible]ally disposed to the Madras Army as he has been represented to be; still, there can be no doubt that he would in all probability act with one accord with a Government disposed to make reductions, and accept the task of pruning our regiments without any serious searchings of heart. As we may be sure that retrenchment and reduction will be the order of the day as soon as the Kandahar question has been settled, a better man could therefore scarcely have been selected than the victor of Mazra. He will have to carry out a scheme that has been long dear to him, and he will be fettered by no conflicting feelings of sentiment, and local interest. It has long been admitted that reductions are inevitable. We must therefore school ourselves to make the best of a bad job, and accept with fortitude whatever may happen.—*Mail.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB AND OUDH.

THE ALLAHABAD VOLUNTEERS.—Allahabad is not to be behind Bombay in the matter of providing a cold weather Camp of Exercise for its Volunteers. Major C. A. Dodd, the Commandant of the local corps, is anxious to give his men an "outing" somewhat similar to that arranged for two years ago, and we are certain that now that he has taken the matter up it will not fall through.—*Indian Herald.*

DEFENCE OF GENERAL BURROWS.

"A STAFF OFFICER" writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Having but recently returned from the Bombay Presidency, and after a long service in India, my remarks may be acceptable on one or two points, which I shall refer to, and particularly so since Lord Dorchester's question in the House of Lords may give rise to some misunderstanding. I shall take, first and foremost, the selection of General Burrows for a brigade, and although I admit his experience in warfare was but limited, yet his talents are indisputable, and his worth as a quarter-master-general inestimable. His command of the 13th Regiment N.I. was one of the most popular, and its position while under his command was the surest guarantee of his ability,—no effort, no labour, and no hardship could ever be any detriment to him in any campaign, for his energies and his whole heart are in his work. Now, if General Burrows was given a brigade, and that brigade forwarded by adverse circumstances into a questionable position by other orders, can the man in command of such an undertaking be blamed for fighting to the bitter end, and, as we are already informed, with terrible loss to his adversaries? Lord Morley and Lord Northbrook very properly commented upon Lord Dorchester's speech. It is correct, as Lord Northbrook stated, that General Roberts was taken to his present position from that of Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army; and, as I happen to be well acquainted with both General Burrows and General Roberts, I should say they are men of equal talents, and well worthy of every confidence. I conclude this paragraph by this one remark,—Afghans, in a battle where they are at all strong, advance regardless of death, fanaticism carrying them on and on, regardless of the horrors before them. The exertions of a small band of heroic men may be successful as regards the terrible slaughter they inflict—ah! even until the fatigue of bloodshed is the consequence—yet no scientific movement of the battle on the part of Generals, no amount of carnage, checks their onward progress, until once a rout or discomfit arises."

VINDICATION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE same officer also touches on the question of the state of the Bombay Army, on which he says: "—I must express my surprise at the remarks (uncharitable) on the part of officers of the Bengal Army. I can assure you that, as regards drill and discipline, the Bombay army is unsurpassed, and this remark I heard made to Lord Napier of Magdala, with whom was his military secretary, and I believe it was not denied. Dress the Bombay soldier in the dress of the frontier regiments, instead of the tunic and half-boots, *a la* Grenadier Guards, and you will admit the accuracy of my remarks. I have seen Bombay regiments marching and manœuvring with British troops, and to be honest, I have seen everything worthy of good soldiers. This questien of dress—the question of drill and accuracy of firing—had no stronger advocate than Sir Charles Staveley, and his loss to Bombay has been very much felt. Sir Henry Havelock will do well, before putting the question in the House of Commons on the subject of 'the command of native troops by British officers,' to consult or obtain an opinion from Sir Chairles Staveley, who took every opportunity to personally inspect and investigate this point. No Chief of Bombay ever took more pains with his command (either before or since), for he on more than two occasions traversed the whole Presidency and manœuvred every brigade. In March of 1879, you had an article in which you spoke of the advantages Bombay could afford in the campaign against the Afghans, and how well prepared Sir Charles Staveley was at that time, with a force that could have been at the mouth of the Bolan Pass ere a reply had been received from Shere Ali. If Bombay had been called upon then, what a different aspect would have been given to affairs! Sir Charles, through his able Adjutant-General, had a magnificent force of 20,000 men, all ready; could have been mobilised in a week, and dispatched by scores of steamers then in harbour, and could have arrived well up the Indus to Sukkur or Jacobabad, in six days from its departure. But no, this offer of assistance by Sir Charles Staveley was not entertained until last March, when the Generals had left the country, and when the idea of campaigning had nearly died out, and it was thought an occupying force was all that was necessary. I shall not stop to discuss the formation of General Burrows's brigade, beyond alluding to the fact that it was composed only of one horse battery and a weak infantry regiment—British, no British cavalry, although the 17th Lancers applied to be sent to the Kandahar column, and the 3rd Hussars also."

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
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Parel Station
Dadur
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Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction †
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
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Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
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Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
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Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
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Wangni
Narel
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Kurjut*†
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Khandalla
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Karli
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Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
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Nargaum
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Mulkapoor
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Parus
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Akola
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Koorun
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Malker
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Damergaum
Poolgaum
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Wurdah†
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Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
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Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
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Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
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Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*†
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalaj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Neriad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad*†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd.
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
¶ 30 minutes for Tiffin.

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